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TEN CENTS
JANUARY 1918
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Date ....., 1917.

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NEW YEAR'S NUMBER—Edition 56,000

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, AT 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. CONDUCTED BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS; AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, BUSINESS MANAGER

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THE CRISIS FOR FEBRUARY

The Editor's Jubilee Number; Annual Report of the N. A. A. C. P.; A Review of Jones' "Negro Education"; Special Lynching Statistics, with a map; a reproduction of Turner's "Slave Ship," and other pictures.

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THE CRISIS

Vol. 15—No. 3 JANUARY, 1918 Whole No. 87

Editorial

THE YEAR OF GOD 1917
IN ACCOUNT WITH THE AMERICAN NEGRO.

Dr

East St. Louis
Houston
Chester
Thirty-six Persons Known to be Lynched in ten months, beside the Unknown
The Lynching of Haiti
Colonel Young's Retirement
Refusal of Negro Army Volunteers
Dead-lock on Negroes Among the White Methodists
Split Among Colored Odd Fellows
Widening Rift Among Colored Baptists
Atlanta Fire
"German Plots" Libel
Court Decisions Against Colored Masons
Death of Prominent Negroes: Bishop Walters, J. D. Corrothers, H. S. Cummings, J. E. Bush, J. H. Hayes, P. A. Payton, M. W. Gilbert, C. M. C. Mason, J. L. Curtis, H. W. Bass, W. P. Hall, W. Bishop Johnson, R. S. Lovinggood, Ellen C. Crum, A. S. Gray
Death of White Friends: J. B. Foraker, F. B. Sanborn, Caroline Putnam, H. L. Morehouse, H. B. Frissell, G. M. P. King, Ruth McEnery Stuart, C. F. Ryder

Total: Oppression, Murder, and Disunity

Cr

Segregation Decision
678 U. S. Army Officers, and Scott
Hegira from The South
New Employments and a Chastened A. F. of L.
New High Schools in Washington and Louisville
455 Bachelors of Arts and 2500 High School Graduates
$500,000 to Educational Endowment and $500,000 to New Negro Schoolhouses
National Aid to Vocational Training
Howard, Morehouse, Biddle, Talladega, and Roger Williams are Fifty Years Old
New Appreciation of Negro Art
Frederick Douglass Home Saved
Hapgood-Torrence Plays
Virgin Islands Annexed and Citizenship for Porto Rico
Civil Rights Victories in New York and Other States
Harry Burleigh, Spingarn Medalist
Silent Protest Parades in New York and Other Cities
75,000 New York Colored Women Enfranchised; Representative in Legislature and on Board of Education
Widening Work of Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.
New Alderman in Chicago
Pollard on "All-American"
Payton's Expansion of Harlem
Five New Hospitals and Several Public Libraries

Total: Courage to Fight, Sympathy, and Progress
Carry Forward to 1918—Determination

SPINGARN

MAJOR J. E. SPINGARN has undergone a severe operation at the New York Hospital, but is, we are thankful to say, rapidly recovering. No more earnest and sincere friend of the Negro people has arisen since the Civil War, and twelve million people watch above his bed with deep sympathy and infinite hope. For who can replace the few white friends who are willing to work WITH us and not merely FOR us?

AMERICAN CHRISTIANITY

ONE of the most despicable traits in human nature is the disposition, in an individual or a class of individuals, to stand in the way of another individual, or class of individuals, with a view of preventing them from getting on in the world, from bettering their condition; such as we find manifested by a large class of whites in this country against the advancement of the colored people. It is purely and simply the instinct of the brute; and it shows how nearly on the level with the brute such people are. It is conduct utterly unworthy of men, created in the image of God; and such outbreaks as we have been having in the South, in East St. Louis, and elsewhere, show how little removed from savages we are, and how great is the need for missionaries who will not only preach the gospel of Christ, but who will follow His noble example in their daily walks and conversation. Nothing shows the utter hollowness of the brand of Christianity represented by the white American Church than the fact that it has had, apparently, no effect whatever in curbing this bitter and wicked race feeling in this country. It has had no influence in bettering conditions, either because it approved of this wicked race feeling, or because it was too cowardly, in the midst of an adverse public sentiment, to stand up for the principles which it professes to believe in. Instead of helping to better conditions, it has helped, and helped mightily, in the opposite direction, by the discrimination which it makes against colored people. It professes, in word, to believe in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man, but in act denies both. Its profession is one thing, its action another. Where are the 40,000,000 professing Christians in this land, and the 182,000 preachers of the gospel, and the 225,000 churches that conditions, such as confront us today, have been allowed to grow up? There is something wrong, radically wrong, about these churches, these ministers, these white Christians. Either they are a set of hypocrites, or they have been woefully neglectful of their duty as ambassadors of Christ.

I received recently a circular, issued by the "Great Commission Prayer League," with headquarters at Chicago, calling for "A World-Wide Simultaneous Intercession." In reading it over, I found it condemning very strongly and very properly discrimination in churches between rich and poor; but it had not one word to say about discriminating between white and black, as if the one was any more opposed to the spirit and teaching of the Lord Jesus than the other. It is taken for granted, even in a solemn appeal like this, that there is nothing wrong about discriminating against people on the ground of color. And it is because of this attitude of the church and the attitude of such organizations as this Great Commission Prayer League that things are as they are.

These outbreaks of savagery and of race hatred call attention not only to the debased moral condition of masses of white people in this country but speak in thunder tones to the

white Christians, who alone can reach these debased white masses, to wake out of the sleep which has fallen upon them and which has enabled them to go on quietly acquiescing in this condition of discrimination and race hatred, and to get to work, with a view of bringing about better conditions, by preaching the gospel of love, of human brotherhood, and by living it, as well as preaching it. What *has* the church been doing, what *is* it doing that things should be no better than they are; that such conditions should not only exist but should be steadily growing worse? No wonder people are saying, "Christianity is a failure," with these awful conditions existing in the midst of 40,000,000 professing Christians, and 182,000 preachers, and 225,000 churches as centers of Christian influence. And, judged by the record which it has made in this country, as an antidote for race prejudice, it has been a failure,—a pitiable failure. And the shame of it all is that it has failed not because of inability but because of the unfaithfulness of its professed followers, because the men and women who ought to stand up for Christian principles have surrendered them through weakness, through cowardice.

"Awake, awake, put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem, the holy city." This is what the church needs —to awake; to put on its strength, to get rid of its weakness; to array itself in its beautiful garments—the garments of righteousness, instead of the filthy garment of race prejudice, in which it wraps itself and of which it doesn't seem to be ashamed, but rather to glory in its shame. A Christianity that does not include this principle of human brotherhood, not as a mere abstraction but as a living, working principle, is a spurious Christianity. F. J. GRIMKÉ.

PRECIOUS

HOW precious the Negro is when society wants to use him!

How invaluable is his service when the cotton is waiting in the fields to be picked, rolled into bales, and transported to the world's markets! How indispensable is his loyalty, when the army is recruited for the great war to make "the world safe for democracy!" How welcome are his dollars, when a $5,000,000,000 Liberty Loan is floated by the government! Does anybody think of denying the black man the opportunity to do the work that nobody else will do? Has anybody urged that the black man be exempted from military service? Has any black man laid down his fifty dollars in a Liberty Loan booth, and been refused a bond? Just to suggest such possibilities is to reveal their inherent absurdity. In these and countless other directions, the Negro is usable, as a shovel is usable to dig a ditch or a truck to carry a burden; and society pays tribute to his worth.

But what happens when the Negro asks for reciprocity in this matter of service—seeks as a return for duties done the free exercise of privileges conferred?

What if he wants to use the public schools, the public libraries, the public parks, the theatres, hotels and railroads, public institutions and utilities generally, on an equal footing with other men? What if he buys real estate and builds a home in a neighborhood which will provide the best possible conditions for the rearing of his children? What if he enters not a Liberty Loan booth but a voting booth and seeks not to purchase a bond but deposit a ballot? This is different, is it not? The Negro is suddenly not so precious as before. On the contrary, he is worthless; or, worse than worthless, dangerous, and therefore not merely to be cast aside but trodden under foot.

The situation is interesting, and, if the whites be wise, to be enjoyed while it lasts. For not always will the Negro, for all his patience and good cheer, be willing to recognize the validity of this onesided compact. Some day he will learn that rights are the complements of duties, and freedom the reward of service—at least in a democracy! And then will he insist upon knowing whether or not "a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," has perished from the earth? JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.

THIRTEEN

THEY have gone to their death. Thirteen young, strong men; soldiers who have fought for a country which never was wholly theirs; men born to suffer ridicule, injustice, and, at last, death itself. They broke the law. Against their punishment, if it was legal, we cannot protest. But we can protest and we do protest against the shameful treatment which these men and which we, their brothers, receive all our lives, and which our fathers received, and our children await; and above all we raise our clenched hands against the hundreds of thousands of white murderers, rapists, and scoundrels who have oppressed, killed, ruined, robbed, and debased their black fellow men and fellow women, and yet, today, walk scot-free, unwhipped of justice, uncondemned by millions of their white fellow citizens, and unrebuked by the President of the United States.

BARNARD'S LINCOLN

IT is to laugh. The fact is we civilized folk, particularly if we are white, are used to strutting; we pose in carefully pressed pants and serious expression, —even in our statues. When, then, one comes with a human study like Barnard's Lincoln and gives us a man with big feet and bagging trousers and a thought rather than a smirk upon his lips, Lord, how we protest! That Lincoln? Never. Why, there is no nobility in his clothes or shoes!

THE FUTURE OF AFRICA

THIS war ought to result in the establishment of an independent Negro Central African State composed, at least, of the Belgian Congo and German East Africa and, if possible, of Uganda, French Equatorial Africa, German Southwest Africa, and the Portuguese territories of Angola and Mozambique. Such a state should be under international guarantees and control.

JAPAN

BE it known to all men that a certain great white nation called America has seen fit to admit, for divers reasons best known to itself, that Asia is primarily for the Asiatics. This is the real meaning of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, shorn of all American "camouflage" of explanation.

A PRAYER

ANCIENT OF DAYS that shudderest through Death and Birth—great Dream of Perfect Things, too perfect to be true! Wild Will to Do and Be—Eternal Beauty, Just and Free! Incarnate Word of Isis, Mahmud, Saint Buddha, and Lord Christ, sweep through our voices these drear days when Earth is Golgotha and when in midday darkness we Crucify our Souls amid the Thieves of Might and Greed on this great cruel Cross of Brass. Peace, send Peace, O God; annex, repay, restore; but before all, Justice, even though the way leads on through all this blood-soaked Hell. Justice—not the heights, not yet the heights, O God, but where their peaks burn clear against Thy Heavens! Justice for the poor and the blind, the weak and the black; Justice for woman, man, and child, and with Thy Justice, Peace—Peace and Silence to weep and bind these awful wounds.

THE ROCHDALE PIONEERS

IN 1844 twenty-eight English weavers subscribed five dollars a piece to start a coöperative store. They laid down four principles: *first*, sales were to be made at current market prices and all profits were to be divided among the customers according to the amount of their purchases; *second*, sales were to be made for cash; *third*, no goods were to be misrepresented or adulterated; *fourth*, the store was to be governed by the stockholders and every stockholder was to have one vote.

In 1916 this store had 18,924 members and a capital of $2,000,000. This and similar stores in England had 3,150,000 members in 1916, did a business of $700,000,000, and distributed profits of $76,000,000.

Does anyone doubt that we Negroes of the United States could parallel this success, if we would?

EFFICIENCY

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE has, in its comparatively brief career, dealt Bourbonism in the United States three telling blows. *First*: by helping to secure the celebrated Grandfather Decision before the Supreme Court, it began the overthrow of Disfranchisement and secured the first official affirmation of the validity of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Second: it dealt Caste in the Nation a telling blow when it secured the admission of nearly seven hundred Colored Officers of the United States Army.

Third: in securing the Segregation Decision before the Supreme Court, it stopped the most outrageous invasion of the Negro's rights yet attempted.

In addition to these three blows, it has fought for Civil Rights, encouraged ability through the Spingarn Medal, defeated Anti-Intermarriage Laws, watched Legislation, made Lynching a National question, and published the Truth.

It did not do these things single-handed but has worked always with all persons minded to work with it. In each case, however, it has furnished suggestion, encouragement, funds, and active organization.

This is surely a record which proves THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE the only national organization in the field to-day which can fight efficiently for the rights of the Negro and the one on which twelve million Negroes should concentrate with membership, encouragement and funds.

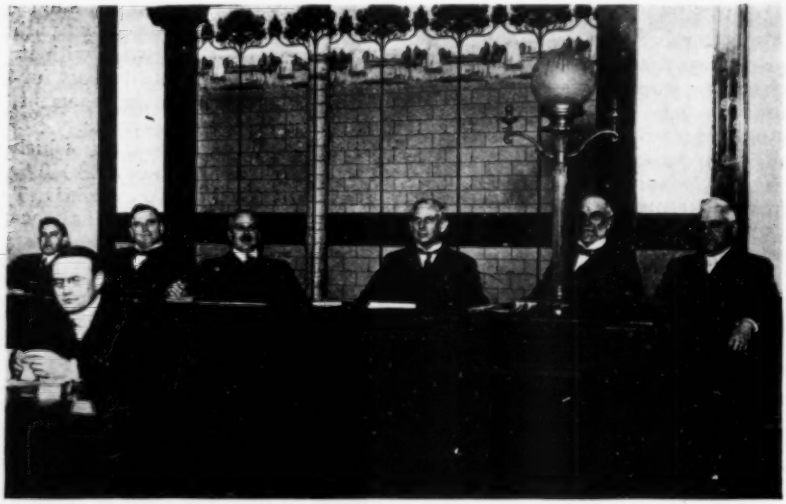
THE MID-WINTER CONFERENCE

THE seventh annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. will be held in New York during the holiday season. Arrangements have been made for recreation, as well as information, in the most interesting time of year and in the greatest city in the world. Among the speakers will be persons of national renown, including Colonel Young, Miss Lathrop of the National Children's Bureau, Florence Kelley, Moorfield Storey, Rabbi Wise, Ashbie Hawkins, Archibald Grimké, and many others. There will be mass meetings, conferences, a luncheon, a dinner, a special theatre party, and visits to points of interest. The cost will be kept low, and every member of the Association and friend should make it a point to attend this which promises to be the most interesting of a long series of conferences.

The conference will be in session four days, beginning Thursday, December 27, and ending Sunday, December 30.

Those who attend should make every effort to be here the morning of the first day and stay over the night of the last.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People



CLERK FOSS RAKER CHAIRMAN JOHNSON COOPER FOSTER
OFFICIAL REPORTER

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF EAST ST. LOUIS

By LINDSEY COOPER,
Special Representative of THE CRISIS.

THE committee appointed by Congress to investigate the East St. Louis riots met in East St. Louis, October 18, 1917. It was composed of Representatives Ben Johnson, of Kentucky; Martin D. Foster, of Illinois; Henry A. Cooper, of Wisconsin; George A. Foss, of Illinois; and John D. Raker, of California.

Witnesses were heard from all classes. Many came voluntarily to tell what they knew of the rioting. Others were subpœnaed. Every side of the East St. Louis matter was presented for consideration. Heads of manufacturing plants, labor union representatives, East St. Louis business men, Negroes from all walks of life, professional men, policemen, and day laborers, civil and military authorities—all appeared before the inquiry committee.

The primary business of the committee was to ascertain whether or not the laws of interstate commerce were broken, or interstate travel interfered with by the rioting of May and July. Having established these facts, it was then at liberty to push the inquiry into details of labor and race conflict.

In view of this provision, the first witnesses called before the committee were those parties whose business was of a nature such as to experience interference in a case of interstate violation.

The heads of the large East St. Louis industries, the traffic manager of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, and the manager of the East St. Louis Relay Depot testified to the fact that commercial traffic and personal travel had been interfered with by the rioting.

Each of these witnesses told the committee what he knew of the rioting, in addition to detailing the effect the conditions had upon individual business. It was

learned that in a number of instances contracts with the Federal Government had been delayed because of shortage of labor, due to the Negroes having been so thoroughly intimidated by the rioting as to be unwilling to return to the city. One manufacturer stated that he had offered his colored men higher wages than they had ever received before if they would return, but that he was unable to get them to do so. In those cases where they did come back to the city to work, they insisted on retaining St. Louis as their place of residence and demanded that they be released from work an hour sooner than customary, in order that they might be out of East St. Louis before dark.

It was one of these witnesses, Charles Roger, of the J. C. Grant Chemical Company, who first told the committee of the shooting of Negroes by the soldiers.

Upon being asked by the committee if he had seen any soldiers on the day of July 2, Mr. Roger replied that he had. Inquiry was made as to what the soldiers were doing. Mr. Roger replied: "Shooting Negroes."

He then related that he with several others was standing at a window of his plant when a soldier came out of a near-by door. A crowd was in the street below and a group of Negroes was standing not far away. The soldier was armed. Someone in the crowd taunted him, saying: "You can't shoot!" The soldier replied: "Like hell I can't!" and, raising his rifle, fired into the group of unmolesting Negroes. One of the Negroes fell.

The story of the race riots as revealed through the mass of evidence procured by the investigating committee is almost the history of East St. Louis itself.

Twenty years after the establishment of the city, she had the reputation of being a centre of lawlessness. Conditions seem not to have improved since that time.

Although the seat of immense money-making industries, East St. Louis has been forced to support herself by means of saloon licenses. The population of the city is 75,000. At the time of the July riots she maintained, or was maintained by, 376 saloons. Over thirty of these have been closed since the July riots. Barrel-houses, gambling resorts, and dives of all descriptions were allowed open operation in the city. While some of these places have been closed, others may continue to exist.

Situated on the Mississippi River, and the terminal of twenty-eight main lines of railroad, it is only natural that East St. Louis should attract a large floating population. Such a population requires the most efficient government. East St. Louis has had the worst.

The immense plants of Swift, Armour, and Morris are not technically located in East St. Louis and pay no tax to the city. They were originally established just outside the city limits. Upon being threatened with absorption by the neighboring town of Lansdowne, they procured a charter from the State of Illinois and became incorporated as a village. This village is called National City, and in addition to the great plants named includes the National Stockyards, owned by Morris and Company.

The territory covered by National City is not more than two miles square and includes not more than thirty-two residence houses. The heads of the great plants live in St. Louis, and the majority of the laboring men in East St. Louis.

The result is that National City bears the distinction of being the richest municipality per capita in the world. While her population is only two hundred, the property included within her limits has an aggregate value of not less than $10,000,000.

These plants maintain open shop, and since the strikes of 1916, the majority of their employees have been Negroes.

An immense industry of East St. Louis, which is not in National City, is the Aluminum Ore Works, a subsidiary branch of the Aluminum Ore Company of America popularly known as the Aluminum Trust. The plant of the Aluminum Ore Works in East St. Louis is valued at over a million dollars. The Aluminum Ore Company of America was capitalized at $20,000,000 and now has an investment of $80,000,000.

It would seem that the seat of such industries would be able to maintain a properly paid police force and would be, at least, comfortably independent as to funds wherewith to meet her community responsibilities.

Yet such has not been the case. East St. Louis has had to depend on the proceeds of her saloon licenses, and her government has been so corrupt that the entire truth of its viciousness will probably never be revealed.

It is necessary to understand these conditions in order to grasp the truth of the Negro's situation in the city.

Dating from the packing house strikes of 1916, and continuing through the Aluminum Ore strikes of October 1916 and

April 1917, labor conditions in East St. Louis have been desperately tense.

In order to combat such powerful employers, the laboring men were obliged to make a vigorous fight. None of the great plants is completely unionized. The men of the Aluminum Ore Company were unionized in an independent group, not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Organized labor has been made to bear much of the blame of the riots of May and July, but it is only fair to the unions to look to the deeper causes of the trouble.

Alois Towers, a labor organizer of Belleville, Ill., told the committee that the labor unions recognized that there was no law to prevent the Negro from coming North, and that organized labor had no desire to prevent individuals from doing so. It was with the forced condition of thousands of these colored folk being brought into a community, where the laboring population was already equal to the number of jobs to be had, that the labor unions were at war.

There is no more tragic pilgrimage in history. Working under unfair conditions, denied his rights of citizenship and education, hounded by race prejudice, the southern Negro listened eagerly to the tales of prosperity and opportunity for his race which flourished in the nearest northern city.

The relation of the Negro and the labor union has been difficult. The percentage of skilled colored labor in East St. Louis is not large and there is no organization for unskilled or common labor. The skilled Negro has felt himself discriminated against by the crafts unions, and to the unskilled or uneducated Negro the purposes of labor organization are obscure.

It is fairly certain that the employers of the large industries gave the preference to colored workers for the reason that they felt these men would be slower to organize than white unskilled laborers would be. If they did undertake to organize, more men could be brought from the South to take their places. Thus, the employer had in his grasp a solution of the problem which from his point of view was quite satisfactory. If the men of his plant went on strike, he ignored the strike, filled their places with Negro workmen, and went on with his business.

It is an interesting fact that one company of Negroes, which was brought up during the strike at the Aluminum Ore Company, refused to accept the positions which had been promised them when they learned that the reason for these jobs being vacant was that their regular occupants were out on strike.

The situation as it existed was deeply unfair to the Negro laborer. Instead of his cause being the cause of the working class at large, the two became separated and pitted against each other, the employer, of course, being on the side of that form of unskilled labor of which he felt he could for the longest period of time take advantage.

It must be remembered that as a background for all of this industrial discontent, the worst of municipal conditions existed. With three men for every one job, with saloons and gambling houses operating on all sides, with an administration which, under Mayor Fred Mollman, winked at any crime as long as it was committed by a friend of those in office, with pawnshops displaying in their windows a variety of fire-arms accompanied by the sign "Buy a Gun for Protection," it is small wonder that eventually every semblance of law and order broke down, resulting in the desperate events of July 2.

In this terrible crisis, the innocent were made to suffer for the guilty. Every instinct of brutality which had been allowed to grow up in East St. Louis sprang full-fledged into expression, and because members of his race who had had no chance for enlightenment had been used as tools in the hands of despotic employers, great numbers of Negroes were burned and shot and persecuted by a fiendish mob which cared nothing for labor principles or for industrial justice, but seized the opportunity to exercise its degraded sense of race prejudice and gratify its gluttony for bloodshed. That the rank and file of labor did take part in the riots of May and July is not to be denied.

The spring of 1917 was a crucial time in the labor activities of East St. Louis. In addition to the large strike which was called at the Aluminum Ore Works, contracts which the employees of the street railway system had made with their employers some two or three years before reached expiration. The men were dissatisfied with their wage rate and a strike was in prospect.

In view of this occurrence, the superintendent of the street railways system procured two companies of Federalized militia which were quartered within the precincts of the car company's property. Many of them were housed in the car barns and the remaining number pitched their tents near by. These troops, also, had under their protection the plants of the packing houses, the Aluminum Ore Company, and the National Stockyards.

At the time of the May riots, when the Mayor appealed to the commander of these troops for assistance he was told that the mission of the soldiers in East St. Louis was of another nature, and assistance in restoring the city to order was refused.

On the day of the opening hearing of the Congressional Committee, Mrs. Lena Cook, of St. Louis, who lost her son and her husband in the riots of July 2, told the jury at Belleville, Ill., the story of her tragic experience. She was called as a witness in the trial of John Dow, Charles Hanna, and Harry Robinson for the murder of William Keyser, a white man who was killed by a bullet which had previously passed through the body of Mrs. Cook's son, Lurizza Beard, killing the boy. Mrs. Cook's husband was also killed by these men, but the case under consideration at that time was the murder of William Keyser.

Mrs. Cook, her husband, Ed Cook, her son, Lurizza Beard, and her thirteen-year-old daughter were on their way back to their home in St. Louis, Mo., from a fishing trip at a lake some miles above East St. Louis, near Alton.

As the car of which they were occupants passed through East St. Louis, it was stopped at Collinsville and Illinois Avenues. Mrs. Cook testified that Hanna reached through the car window and caught her by the shoulder, partly tearing her dress off. Using an abusive term, he ordered her to get out of the car, as he was going to kill her. Then Hanna and Dow came into the car and told the white people to get out, as they were going to kill the Negroes. The white people left the car. The Cook family tried to explain that they did not even live in East St. Louis. The excuse was of no avail. Hanna pulled Ed Cook to the back platform of the car, threw him off, and shot him. Dow started to drag the Beard boy from the car. His mother begged for his life. Dow jerked the boy away and the last his mother saw, the white man was beating the colored boy over the head with his revolver. Then Mrs. Cook was dragged from the car, beaten with clubs, and kicked. A group of white women fell upon her and tore her hair out by the roots.

Mrs. Cook lost consciousness. When she regained her normal senses, she found herself lying in an ambulance along with three bodies of Negroes. Wiping the blood from her eyes, she turned to find that two of those bodies were her dead husband and her son.

When this story was repeated to the Congressional Committee, Representative Henry A. Cooper, of Wisconsin, profoundly moved, made the comment: "Indians could have done no worse."

Dow and Hanna received a sentence of fifteen years each in the penitentiary. Robinson pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Dr. Thomas G. Hunter, a prominent colored doctor of East St. Louis, was the first eye-witness to tell the committee of the joy-riding automobile which passed through Market Avenue, shooting into the houses, on the evening of July 1. His testimony was verified by other witnesses, one of these being a Negro policeman whose sister's house was one of the number shot into.

The killing of detective-sergeants Coppedge and Wodley had been previously described to the committee by Roy Albertson, a newspaper reporter for the East St. Louis *Daily Journal*, who was in the car with the police officers when they were shot.

Albertson described the events surrounding this killing of the detectives very vividly. A point in his testimony which did not agree with the account given by Dr. Hunter, of the weather on the same evening, was that Albertson testified that it was a very dark night.

Dr. Hunter, on the other hand, described the evening as one of bright moonlight. The committee, upon looking the matter up, found that there had been in fact a moon, almost, if not quite full.

Much interest was manifested in the courtroom on the morning of October 24, when it was learned that Colonel S. O. Tripp, who had been in command of the militia on the day of July 2, had come voluntarily to testify before the Congressional Committee.

No witness had been on the stand who had not described the cowardly conduct of

the militia during the rioting. Many had told of the militia taking part in the activities of the mob. No one could tell of having seen them do any part of their duty.

When Colonel Tripp assumed the stand, he carried under his arm a substantial document. Upon being sworn in, he proceeded to open this document and began to read. The committee objected strenuously, and the Colonel was obliged to depend on his mind.

He told the committee of being called out of bed early on the morning of July 2, of leaving Springfield at four o'clock, and of reaching East St. Louis at eight. Upon reaching East St. Louis, he said he went straight to the office of Mayor Mollman.

There he was informed by the Mayor that he himself was not feeling well that day and had been advised not to go out.

Considerable amusement was expressed in the courtroom at this statement from the Mayor. The committee asked Colonel Tripp if he thought the Mayor's indisposition were physical or mental. Colonel Tripp replied that he thought it was mental, that the Mayor was "laying down on his job."

Mayor Mollman appointed City Attorney Thomas Fekete to act in his place that day, and co-operating with Mr. Fekete, Colonel Tripp took charge of the situation. When the officer told the committee that he spent the entire morning at the City Hall, mapping out a plan of campaign, Mr. Cooper ejaculated: "You could have planned half the battle of Verdun in that time!"

Colonel Tripp strove manfully to make the committee understand that he was not in active charge of the militia that day, that he was present in an administrative capacity only, leaving Colonel E. P. Clayton, the commanding officer of the field forces. It is clear that Colonel Clayton did not understand this arrangement, for it was under his command that the militia had controlled the May rioting so effectively. When Colonel Tripp endeavored to make it clear to the committee the character of his position, he said: "It is like the President. He doesn't go out on active duty." Mr. Johnson replied caustically: "We see. You and the President don't go out."

Of the few companies of militia which straggled into East St. Louis during the morning of July 2, none was properly equipped. Ammunition was scarce among them—a fact the mob was not slow to find out. It was learned later that the majority of them had been enlisted only a few days. Many of them came from counties adjoining St. Clair County and shared the sentiment of East St. Louis toward the Negro.

The September issue of THE CRISIS, containing the East St. Louis Supplement, played an important part in the investigation by the Congressional Committee. Its sweeping data, with pictures, gave the committee the best available publication to study in connection with its inquiry.

The representative of THE CRISIS had obtained the original of the photographs published by the magazine and submitted them to the committee. After hearing Colonel Tripp's account of the competent behavior of the soldiers, a member of the committee confronted the officer with a photograph showing the militia standing by in large numbers while the mob assaulted a Negro in front of a street car. Colonel Tripp stated that he was unable to place the locality shown in the picture. Paul Y. Anderson, a reporter of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* who had given the committee valuable evidence, was called to assist the military officer. Mr. Anderson told the committee that the picture was taken at the conjunction of Broadway and Collinsville Avenues.

Colonel Tripp testified that after spending the morning at the City Hall, planning a campaign by which the city might be restored to order, he then spent an hour at lunch. By comparing evidence it was ascertained that while the commanding officer of the military forces was at lunch, three men were killed at a distance of not over three blocks away!

During the afternoon, a meeting of the Mayor and a number of business men was held, at which the Mayor called Governor Lowden by long distance telephone and begged him to have martial law declared in the city. Speaking on the same call, Colonel Tripp took the receiver and assured the Governor that he had the situation well in hand and that martial law was unnecessary. Colonel Tripp gave as his reason for this statement the fact that had martial law been declared, the military forces would have been deprived of the assistance of the police force, whereas if civil law were maintained, the military and

police forces could both operate to quell the riot.

Considering that only fifteen out of the forty men which constituted the police force of East St. Louis had reported for duty that morning, one cannot but feel that Colonel Tripp's loss in the matter of police assistance would have been light.

It is a fact, however, that with the declaration of martial law complete authority would have devolved upon Colonel Tripp, just as under civil law it devolved upon Mayor Mollman. Consequently, each desired the form of government which relieved him of responsibility.

Colonel Tripp assured the committee that he had never before heard the stories of the militia shooting Negroes, and that he had made no investigation of the subject. He also stated that he at no time saw any occasion for firing on the mob, taking the chance of wounding and perhaps killing innocent by-standers.

Evidence as to the participation of the militia in the rioting was given the committee by any number of witnesses, yet in no case can there be found any indication that acts committed by the militiamen have been punished by the military authorities. Most of these soldiers have been sent to the Border. They have been Federalized and will from now until the close of the war devote their talents to making the world safe for democracy.

It was under the command of Colonel Clayton, at seven-thirty in the evening of July 2, that the riot was finally controlled and several hundred persons were arrested. Most of these were turned loose by the police as soon as they reached the police station. Of the number who were held until the next day, few were indicted. They were dismissed as rapidly as they could walk out.

When Colonel Tripp had completed his testimony, Representative Raker, of California, exclaimed: "What chance on earth has a poor, innocent Negro in a place like this?"

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR

A STORY

By WALLACE GREEN

SAY, have you heard about that great "come off" that took place out on Big Sandy a few days ago at Uncle Tom Morgan's house?

Now lest you should try to find the way to Big Sandy and get lost, let me direct you. After you pass a little country store not far west of here, you follow the road that leads toward the north a few hundred yards and then westward again until you pass Bob Goodgame's house, which has a patch of corn next to it, and just beyond the corn patch that foolish man has a fine watermelon patch. Here you will see many a big saucy melon peeping up at you from among the vines, and those delicious musk melons sending forth into the road a sweet smell. Turn northward here again and you will see from the downward slope of the road and the sudden increase in the number of black-jack and elm trees that you are nearing some creek. When

you will have passed Uncle John Henderson's ribbon cane patch which lies snugly beside the road in a little field surrounded by the oak and elm trees, then you will come to Sandy Creek where brushes grow thick and trees high and dense, making it somewhat dark here even in the day time. Then there is that haunted bridge you must cross where that little spotted dog and man with no head on scared poor Frank Johnson half to death one night and made old man Bill Totten outrun his own horse, although Uncle Bill had suffered with rheumatism for thirty years. After crossing the bridge you find yourself passing that old house where Mandy Cane saw that two-headed woman in broad open daylight. Here the road begins to climb upward, leading you to a little wood-covered hill, on the summit of which is a stumpy field; in the field near the road stands a big two-room log house with a long front porch. Know now that you are in the heart of Big Sandy and at Uncle Tom Morgan's house.

Now Uncle Tom Morgan is hardly worth describing. There was nothing in his appearance that would have made you either laugh or cry. He was just an ordinary looking old gentleman about five feet seven inches in his stocking feet, had long black whiskers on his face and his head not the least bit gray notwithstanding his toes had been bitten by the frost for fifty-five winters. But there was something very sad in Uncle Tom's character. He was a hard old sinner. He was a transgressor. One foot in the grave and the other no business out, he was as rowdy as a sixteen-year-old boy. And do you know that Uncles Mark Anderson and Dave Medlock and Aunt Peggie Pinchback, who had grown up with him (Uncle Tom) from slavery had been pleading with him for many years, trying to get him to turn from his wicked ways and cast his lot with the heaven-bound. But Uncle Tom had to have his "good whiskey" to drink and delighted as much in dancing as a college boy does in stealing a kiss from the girl he likes best. Of course Uncle Tom couldn't do the "get back" as well as he could twenty-five years before and owing to a little weakness in the back he could not cut the pigeon wing as lively as he could in days agone, but when it came to "dancing on the set" he could swing his partner and promenade as accurately as any "devilish youngster" for twenty miles around. Give him an ample supply of "good liquor" and he could dance at the head of a line of youngsters and call figures any night until eleven o'clock and kick Aunt Drusillia's bonnet off at eleven ten.

Now about the time of this big "To-do," which was a ring play and dance combined, at Uncle Tom's house, you know Brother Harris had pitched a big battle against "Sin and Satan" down at the Sandy Creek church-house; and hearing that Uncle Tom was about to "pull off" this big "Intertainment" at his (Uncle Tom's) home, that divine Brother Harris sent a committee to Uncle Tom asking him to wait until the meeting closed before he do this thing lest he divert the minds of the young people from the meeting and then a great curse fall upon him; but Uncle Tom, using as a basis for his argument the words of the poet:

"Religion never was designed
To make our pleasure less,"

sought to show them that they were in error and refused to concede to their wishes.

When Aunt Pashie Sutton heard that Uncle Tom had refused to listen to the sacred committee she hitched an unruly mule to an open top buggy and drove six miles through the red hot sunshine to Uncle Tom's house just to call him an old fool. "Never min'," she said as she drove away. "You won't come to nothing good. The way of the transgressah is hard." But, deaf to all that is pure and holy, that old "good timer" only laughed the laugh of Satan and continued to send out invitations far and near, telling the young people to come out that following Saturday night and have a grand time shaking the dust from their feet a little.

Now, when Saturday came around and darkness began to fall, and the pleasant wind from the south began to rock the lofty trees to sleep, the young people in large numbers commenced gathering in Uncle Tom Morgan's yard. There were those "good looking black boys" of Aunt Pashie Sutton's and Nathan Whitaker with his thirty dollar suit on. Wooden-leg Peter was there, and even some of them "long leg popeyed boys" from away down on Pig Creek. As soon as the moon bounced upon the skies and was peeping through the branches of the black-jack and elm trees to see who was spooning, there came down the road cripple Romey and "them Smily boys" playing their guitars as they came along, while just be-

hind them in company with Sealy Green and Annie Kato and a host of other "good looking chickens" came Joe Pinkard with his fiddle and Frank Talton with his banjo.

Everybody was in the best of spirits because just as a jolly crowd passed through the gate, Nathan Whitaker sneaked up among the rest and stole a kiss from Sealy Green and Wooden-leg Peter slipped his arm around Sallie Black's waist and smacked her on the jaw. And that good looking "Yaller gal" you call Pinkie Jackson had already whispered and told Wash Smily that John Clark couldn't shine the light for her that night, that he (Smiley) would be her light and her joy from that time forward. When Smily heard that he laughed loud enough to scare Aunt Drusillia's chickens off the roost and took a taste from her dainty lips while John Clark cast a jealous look in their direction. Uncle Tom Morgan was in the house arranging the barbecue and drinking a plenty of "you-know-what."

About that time some one yelled out "ring play," and everybody was suddenly seized with the merry walk-around fever. John Clark, although he had ploughed forty acres of cotton that week and, worse than that, had been suddenly "kicked" by his best girl as soon as he had come into the yard, rushed out and began to sing a ring play song, "Who's gwine to own my dad-in-law?" Then some one else offered another popular ring song, entitled "Make me up a ring. Turn!" But when that handsome Jack Sutton and tender eyed Sealy Green, arm in arm, walked up and down the center of the yard like two monarchs upon streets paved with gold, singing "You can't turn the tea like me," they all gathered around that couple, joining hands and forming a circle and the big ring began to move around. Pet Henderson, who looked "good enough to eat," wearing a red garment that fit her so well that she seemed to have been just taken out of the melting pot, came forward and everybody desired her to play in the center of the ring, because the young men were just dying for a chance to be swung around on her beautiful arms.

When the blushing moon was now high upon the sky and the ring players had swung and sung to their hearts' content, each fellow began stealing away to some cozy corner with his best girl and the ring play was ended. Now came Uncle Tom Morgan's opportunity to organize his dance, so he got Joe Pinkard with his fiddle, the Smily boys and cripple Romey with their guitars and Frank Talton with his banjo. These he caused to be seated on a bench which he had prepared for the musicians, then the "set" was organized for the big dance, Uncle Tom being chosen to "call figures," for you must remember Uncle Tom was an expert along this line, having been a "caller of figures" for thirty years. Of course just before they began to play Uncle Tom took all the musicians into a back room and "fixed them," after which they were seated and commenced to play,—oh, my, such music,—and the big foot-shaking began.

Pet Henderson was the most popular in the ring play, but not so in the dance. You know there blew in all of a sudden as the dance began a flashy bird whom they called "Dancing Annie." She hailed from up about Penoak Creek some place and I want you to know she naturally had on the "rags." She was not pretty in the face, though tall and graceful in form, but in the ball room she was queen. Every man that was present wanted to talk with her at intervals, hoping to get to dance the next "set" with her. But Will Lynch, who had plenty money and spent it freely, was there from Pig Creek and had "every devil bested" with that fish. He danced with her on every set and talked with her between times, buying her all the cold drinks and sweetmeats she wanted, and she seemed not to see any other man in the room except Will Lynch. Jim Frieson tried seven times to get to talk to her and seven times she snubbed him, and Jim Frieson didn't think Will Lynch was treating him right either, so he walked out into the back yard and put five cartridges into the chamber of his British bulldog pistol.

In the meantime the dance was suspended for a while. Dancing Annie and Will had gone out into the front yard and, seated upon a big bench, were sitting so close together you couldn't get a pin between them. Jim Frieson came around the corner of the house with mischief beaming in his eyes and called Will to talk with him, just a minute, he said. Now, Will Lynch was just a little black man, but he was afraid of "no human," you know. So Will left Annie just a moment to see why Jim Frieson wished to disturb him in the midst of so much joy. After a few moments of heated discussion,

Will turned away from the angry Jim, whom he had refused the privilege of speaking just one word to his beautiful butterfly Annie. Jim called him a name that my pen would blush to write but joy of Annie caught the words away from Will's ears, and he returned to the seat and sat down beside his fairy and was soon in dreamland holding her hands and listening to those sweet words like music that flowed from her lips.

Now the young people, standing in large numbers on the porch and in the yard, had about ceased their courting and were moving about chatting freely with friends, as they were now getting ready to go home. Jim Frieson stood on the porch, knowing that in a few minutes all would be over and that he was a defeated "good timer" that night in that Will Lynch had got between him and the angel of his heart. His hand went to his hip pocket just as Will and Annie arose from their seat and started toward the porch.

"Will," he yelled like a mad man, "I am going to kill you."

As he spoke his hand shot forward holding a glittering revolver pointed at Will's head. Bang! bang! barked the British bulldog. Will's hat flew off and he went reeling backward and fell to his knees. Everybody was thunderstruck by the sudden occurrence. Annie screamed. So did the other girls as each one sought for cover behind someone else. Some of the young men who were a little hasty in their conclusions, actually jumped the fence and went running like jack rabbits down across the stumpy field. Uncle Tom came rushing out of the door directly behind Jim Frieson just as Will, having drawn a small revolver, was taking aim at him. Ping! ping! went the little piece of artillery. Bang! the British bulldog barked again. Uncle Tom caught a sharp pain in his left side. Annie, who was at that time bending over her Will to see if he was hurt, was seen to throw up her hands suddenly and sink down to the ground dead, with a bullet in her brains.

At this time the two scrappers were overpowered and their guns taken away from them. "Come and take me up from here, don't you see I am dead as a door nail?" cried Uncle Tom as he lay on the porch where he had fallen. "You are not dead, Uncle Tom," the young men told him kindly as they picked him up. "I guess I ought to know," returned Uncle Tom confidentially.

"Tom! Tom! is you shot?" screamed Aunt Drusillia. "Shot all to pieces, honey," groaned Uncle Tom.

It was the first time he had called her honey in twenty-five years. "Yes, baby," continued Uncle Tom, crying. "These young devils have killed an old man like me."

Uncle Tom was right, they had killed him. Before the physician could reach the place the old dancer had passed away in the same room where he had been calling figures an hour before.

When the officers arrived on the horrible spot, forsaken then by all except Aunt Drusillia, two or three faithful friends and the lifeless bodies of Annie and Uncle Tom, they held the inquest over the dead, handcuffed Jim Frieson and Will Lynch, and drove away toward the county jail, leaving the remains of "poor Annie" resting on the cooling board by that of Uncle Tom.

In deep sorrow they could hear the solemn words of Aunt Pashie Sutton ringing through the mournful forest: "The way of the transgressah is hard!"

A MOTHER'S NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

JOSEPHINE T. WASHINGTON.

REALIZING, as never before, the magnitude of the mother's mission, and feeling my weakness under the weight of its obligations, herewith, at the dawning of the New Year, in humble and prayerful spirit, I subscribe myself to the following Resolutions:

I will remember that my children are not playthings, nor puppets, nor personal possessions of any sort whatever; but immortal beings, loaned by God, to be taught and trained and fitted each to fulfill the purpose of his existence.

I will study my vocation, the sacred vocation of motherhood, striving to make myself more proficient, learning from wise men

and from life how best to deal with the little ones entrusted to my care.

I will live *with* my children not merely *for* them; since such companionship is worth more than divergent ways, marked by needless sacrifices on the one side and a growing selfishness on the other.

I will respect the individuality of my children, and not try to change their temperaments, furnish their opinions, nor choose their callings—nor their mates, when the time comes for such selection.

I will do whatever lies in my power to give my children sound bodies, for physical vigor is an asset, the value of which scarcely can be overestimated.

I will provide for my children both work and play, believing as I do that they are equally essential to a full and harmonious development.

I will lead my children not only to love the best in books and art, but, likewise, to rejoice in all the beauty of earth and sea and sky—in the song of the bird, the glitter of the dewdrop upon the grass, the murmur of the wind among the trees, the quiet tints of the greyest day, as well as the glowing colors of the most brilliant sunset.

I will impart to my children the facts of life, that they may look with reverence upon their bodies; thinking God's thoughts after Him as they learn of human relations, and, in the years to come, labor for the enlightenment of those who sit in darkness.

I will aim to keep ever before me the great truth that the mother's responsibility begins long before her babe is placed in her arms; and, consecrating myself anew to the glorious calling of motherhood, I will endeavor so to live and grow that should other children come to me, they may be dowered with a richer heredity.

The Outer Pocket

COWARDS?

Winnipeg, Canada.

TELL me, what have become of the MEN amongst our race? Are we forever to be a race of cowards? I am astonished that THE CRISIS, a magazine which I have always read and admired because of its boldness and courage in raising the issue of the white man's (particularly the Southerner) injustice toward our people, advocates the continued loyalty of the Negro in the present crisis that faces the world to-day. How can the men who are interested in the publication of your magazine plead for a nation that shows us so little favor? Only to-night I have just read of the further outrages upon my people in East St. Louis. If I had been one of that number, rather a thousand deaths would I have suffered ere I had turned my back on those white vultures. God! Give the men of my race the courage to fight back, and if they must die, let them die as MEN and not as hunted animals.

FREDERICK HART WILLIAMS.

In relating the East St. Louis incident to a colored religious gentleman, to get his ideas of the crimes committed, I was told by him that had he been there he would have just prayed to the Lord to save him. Enough said he would have been numbered with the slain. Fifteen hundred National Guardsmen sent to quell the riot reported

that they were helpless to cope with the mob and were disarmed by young girls and women—some class for the uniform, wonder what cousin Bill (The Kaiser) would say to see that in print, and the glorious American Army coming over to fight him. The State of Illinois has colored militia, the Federal Government has colored regiments, but it would be a shame to send one of these regiments to quell a race riot, the girls and women wouldn't be so successful and only a third of the number sent to East St. Louis would be necessary to quell any race riot that starts in America.

The bravery of the white man is only shown where he is in the majority, then he is a lion; and to hear him boast would make one think when angered he would move mountains, but if he sees death staring him in the face he is as meek as a lamb. During my many years of service in the Army I have had the pleasure of witnessing a great deal of the white man's bravery on the battlefield. But the answer to where can the black man get just treatment is right here in the United States, but you have got to fight for it like the red man and other men that have a right to live. This old pleading and praying at the hands of a murderous mob don't save you, and the talk of getting the right man in office has got to be a fish tale, a white man is a white man, many good promises are given you until he has secured the office then he forgets you exist.

A FRIEND.

The Europeans want the black people, all right. They are eager for their labor, for their fields, even for their women, but they do not want them to learn the use of firearms and be trained as soldiers. The British want the Hindus, their labor, their money, their markets, their services, but not as fellow citizens. The Americans and the Europeans are now after the Chinese, though international jealousies and the political position of Japan have made it impossible for them to grab China and treat it altogether as their property.

America has gone to war to crush Germany, to make the world safe for Anglo-Saxon supremacy. The great humanitarian who rules at the White House and gives long sermons on the rights of small nationalities, on the blessings of democracy, and on abstract notions of right and justice always excludes the African and the Asiatic from his calculation. The nations of Europe, the peoples of Europe and America, the organized nations of the world, are the objects of his love and solicitude. The blacks, the yellows and the Hindus (who are neither the one nor the other) are out of consideration. They do not fall in his purview. He has no thought for them. He wants them to continue as beasts of burden for the benefit of his fellow whites. He has not a word of sympathy for the black victims of his white countrymen. He is mum about Memphis and East St. Louis.

But he is mistaken. The European dominance over Asia and Africa is not more than 200 years old and by the grace of God it *shall* not last for more than a century at the most. And then the day of retribution will come. The future is with the colored people. They are able-bodied, brave and industrious. They do not lack in brains and are eager to learn. They are still virgin. Let them keep away from the vices of civilization. Let them unite and organize.

A VOICE FROM THE ORIENT.

Franklin, Pa.

I wonder why, in your enumeration of Negro military leaders, on page 60 of the June CRISIS, you do not mention the very greatest of them all, Antonio Maceo, the Cuban general? I know he is sometimes spoken of as "part Negro," but, as a matter of fact, I greatly doubt if he had a drop of white blood in his veins. I never saw any sign of it.

I had the honor to command in the Cuban Army of Liberation a corps known as the "Black Rifles." I organized it in the army of General Gomez, at first with a few white men in it, and later eliminated them, and it was entirely composed of Negroes. I commanded that corps under Gomez; for a few weeks under Maceo, again under Gomez, and finally, until the close of the war, under Garcia. In all, we were under fire a hundred and forty-six times in seventeen months, and in a hundred and twenty-six actual fights. Never once during that time did a single soldier of the colored troops prove himself anything other than a good soldier and a brave man.

During the few weeks when we served under General Maceo I came to respect him very highly. Given the opportunity, he would have proved himself a very great

man, not only as a soldier but as a statesman. I shall never forget a remark he made one night when some of his officers were raising the question, "What will we get out of it?" He was sitting by the fire listening to them and suddenly he lifted himself and said: "I'll tell you what we shall get out of it. We shall get a country where little children will laugh as they play around the cabin door and sing as they toddle on their way to school."

It was less than a week after that when he was killed leading a charge. I have never ceased to regret that before that day the Black Rifles were separated from him and sent back to Gomez, for, had we ridden with him (we were mounted) as we did in more than one fight, the outcome would have been different.

I expect to take part in the present war and I have told the War Department of my willingness and desire to command colored troops, not because I think colored troops should necessarily have white officers, but because I know I can make magnificent soldiers out of Negroes.

GUILLERMO MAC FERGUS.

HAMPTON.

New York City.

HAVING been a student at Hampton for five years, I thank you for your letter to Miss J. E. Davis.

(From a Student).

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Your letter on the Hampton situation makes the matter very clear and convincing to me. I find myself puzzling over the possible—or impossible—reasons for so strange an attitude on Hampton's part. The white people supporting it are most generous with their purses, but singularly narrow, it would seem, in their intellectual and social vision.

(From a White Woman.)

"With the Colors."

The coming generation is bound to demand a different policy of Hampton Institute.

Sir, your editorial on Hampton is excellent. . . .

As I am a graduate of Hampton, I trust you will not glean from my words that I am disloyal to my Alma Mater. I am not. I am ready to fight for Hampton's welfare. Nevertheless, I must congratulate you for putting into words the thought of thousands in regard to Hampton.

(FROM A GRADUATE)

Woodmere, L. I.

Your article on Hampton in the November CRISIS is positively the truth. It is the best summing up of that institution that I have yet seen.

It would take some time to discuss at length the many reasons I have for the above statement; however, I might say that I have studied—silently—for sometime the methods, the teachers, and general aims of Hampton; and have, also, had personal contact with some of her most generous donors of the North. It grieves me to say that I have gradually come to realize "the truth about Hampton." It is hard to have one's confidence so sadly shaken, and very bitter to speak the truth *against* one's Alma Mater, but for the sake of those coming after me, I cannot sit in untruthful silence to what I feel is an injustice to the ambitious and talented members of our race. My own personal struggle in trying to make college entrance in New York is proof enough for your statement regarding the actual time and money that is practically wasted in order to make good.

(A Hampton Graduate).

THE MEMPHIS SUPPLEMENT.

Memphis, Tennessee.

SAY "NIGGER" YOU HAVE SAID LOTS MORE THAN A BRUTE SHOULD SAY. COME DOWN; WE WILL *SHOW YOU WHERE* THE EL PERSON TREE IS. NO *FIRE* THERE NOW—JUST PLENTY ROPE. COME NIGGER, AND SEE. YOU CAN *GO AWAY EASY*. WE WILL SEE TO IT.

(ANONYMOUS.)

THE SILENT-PROTEST-PARADE.

Atlanta, Georgia.

HAVE read with inspiration reports of the "Silent Protest Parade." I think it is wonderful and wish that it might be repeated in many northern and border cities, then the southern cities.

We must now very speedily become free, or saddle slavery upon ourselves for the next one hundred years. The ability of us United States Negroes to break the shackles now will answer to a large extent what will be the rating of Negroes the world over, and what will be the fate of the Negro in Africa, for he will necessarily become the great burden bearer of European exploitation after the war. Shall we make him a free burden bearer or a slave?

JOHN HOPE.

Men of the Month

THE LATE R. L. BROWN

THE LATE L. L. JORDAN

A SEER OF BEAUTY

RICHARD LONSDALE BROWN died of pneumonia in Muskogee, Okla., last month. The loss to the Negro race and to the world of art is very great. He was scarcely twenty-four years of age. He came to New York with his portfolio under his arm in 1911, and asked George de Forest Brush, the famous artist, "Do you think I can ever become an artist?" Brush looked at his work. "You are an artist," he said.

Mr. Brush and The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People undertook to help the boy. Eventually he had an exhibition on Fifth Avenue in the Ovington galleries which netted him a sufficient sum to begin his studies. He studied in Boston and in New York, helped with the pageant, "The Star of Ethiopia," in New York, Washington, and Philadelphia, and then started on a trip to see what beauty he might find in the South. Alone and unattended, he found death in Oklahoma.

Some of us, perhaps all of us are to blame that Richard Brown was not given a better chance to develop a gift which some of the greatest artists called wonderful.

A STUDENT

LUCIUS LEE JORDAN, Professor of History and Economics at Straight University, New Orleans, died October 27. He was a graduate of Atlanta University and of Harvard University, where he took his degree *cum laude*. He was a careful student and a man of great force of character and unwavering probity.

A CHILD OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

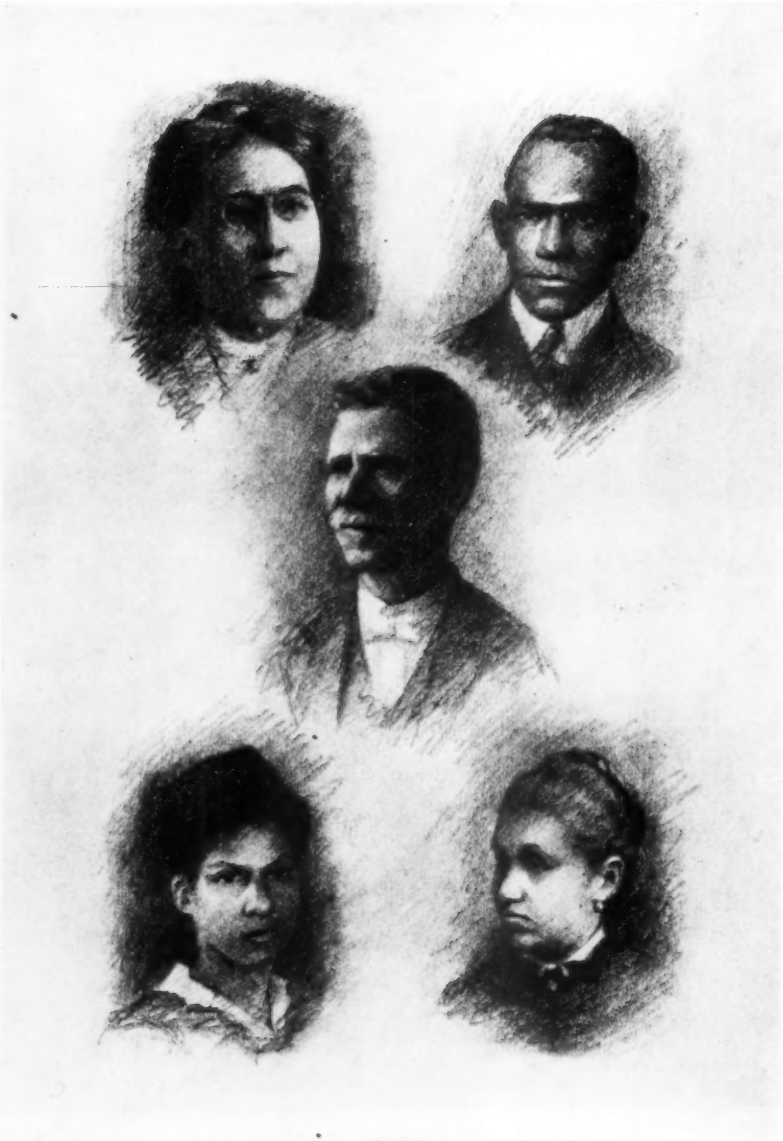
THE escape of William and Ellen Craft from slavery is one of the classics of the Abolition agitation. Their daughter, Ellen Craft Crum, widow of the late Dr. W. D. Crum of Charleston, S. C., formerly United States Minister to Liberia, has recently died at Charleston.

Mrs. Crum was born in England, educated in Massachusetts, and lived her influential and cheerful life in South Carolina. She was stricken with the same African fever that killed her husband, and after years has succumbed to it.

A LEADER OF WOMEN

MRS. FLORENCE RANDOLPH, who has been made president of the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, is a minister of the A. M. E. Zion Church and president of the Home and Foreign Mission Society of that church. She was born in Charleston, S. C., and educated at Avery Institute. She early came to New York to live, and was ordained as a deacon by Bishop Walters in 1901. She attended

(*Continued on page* 133)



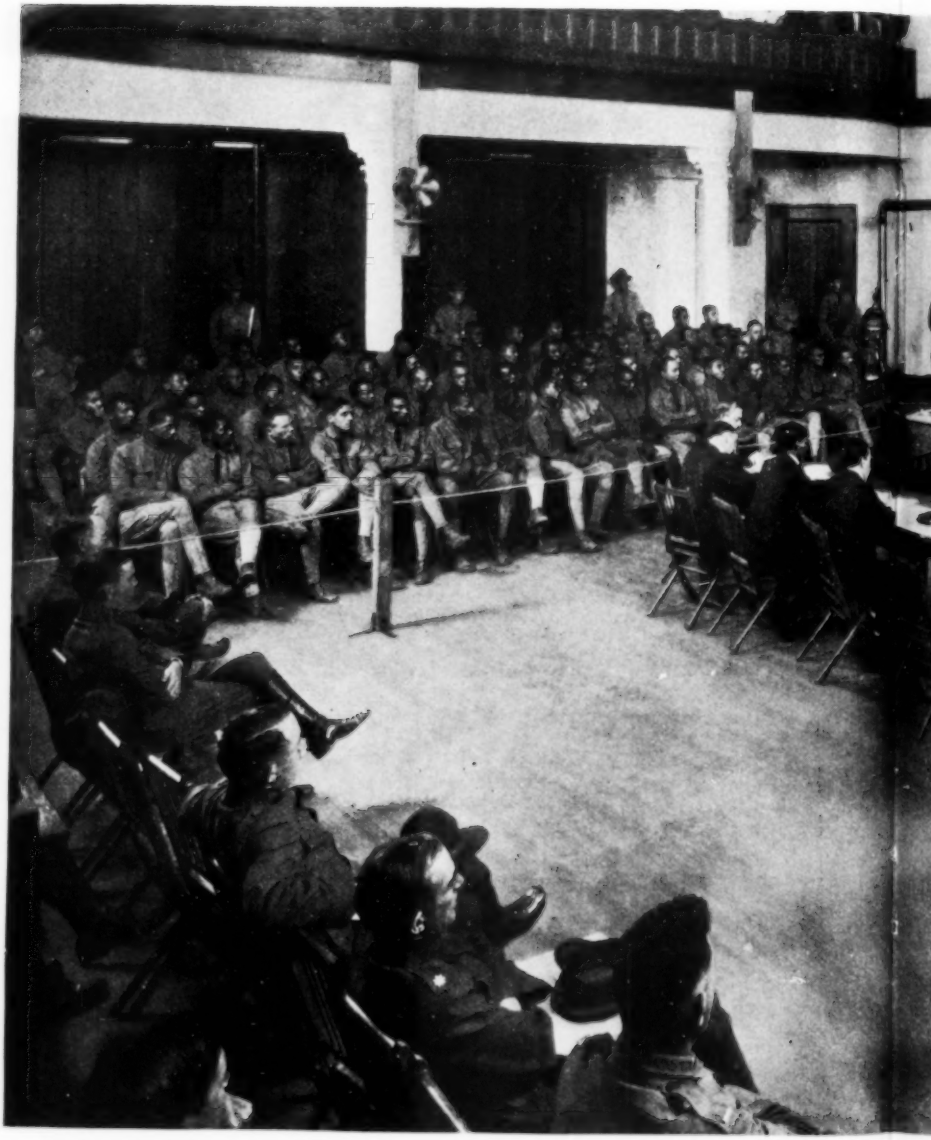
MRS. FLORENCE RANDOLPH

MRS. META V. W. FULLER

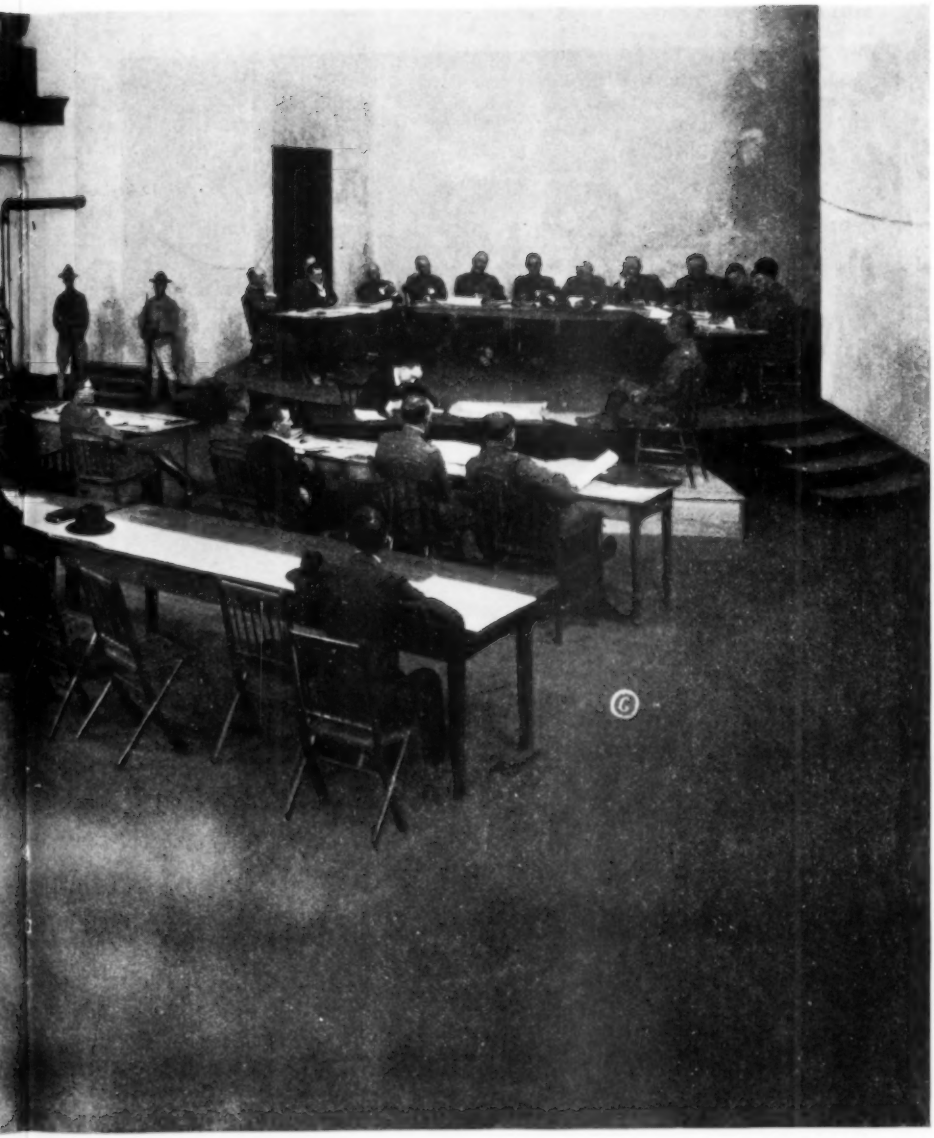
DR. C. C. JOHNSON

FRANCIS W. WAND

THE LATE MRS. ELLEN C. CRUM



COURT MARTIAL OF SIXTY-THREE MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY U. S. A. ON T
In Gift Chapel, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Trial started November 1, 1917. Brig.-Gen. Geo e K. H
Thirteen of the Defendants were hanged, December 11, forty-one sentenced to li



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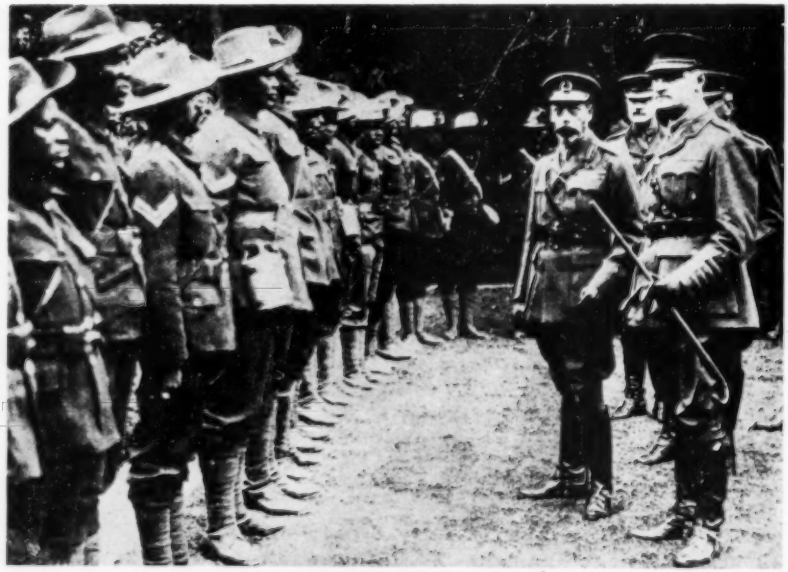
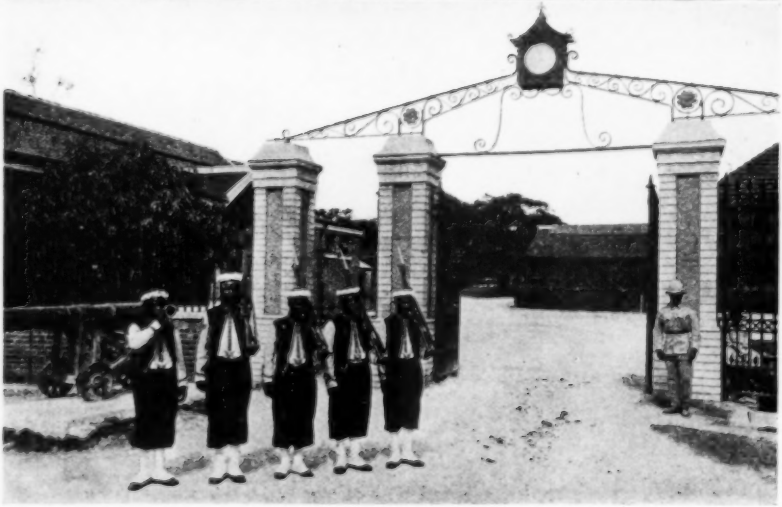
S. A. ON TRIAL FOR RIOTING AND MURDER OF SEVENTEEN PEOPLE AT HOUSTON, AUGUST 23, 1917
George K. Hunton, presiding; Colonel J. A. Hull, Judge Advocate; Major Harry S. Grier, Counsel for defense
tenced to imprisonment for life, and four for short terms; five were acquitted.





(ABOVE) KING GEORGE OF ENGLAND REVIEWING THE CHIEFS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR CORPS IN FRANCE. (SEE PAGE 145)

(BELOW) BLACK TROOPS OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA

the Ecumenical Conference in London that same year, and has since preached and lectured.

A MEAT INSPECTOR

FRANCIS WALTON WAND was born at Owego, N. Y., twenty-four years ago. He is a recent graduate of Ohio State University, and has just been appointed by the United States government as meat inspector in the Chicago stock yards at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars a year.

A PHYSICIAN

CHARLES CATLETT JOHNSON was born in Orange, Va., in 1860, but he grew up in Washington, D. C. He was graduated from Howard University in 1885, and received his degree in medicine in 1888. For twenty years he practised medicine in Columbia, S. C., and since then has practised in Aiken and operated a drug store. He is well known among the Masons and in fraternal orders, and is a leader of the colored people in this state.

A SCULPTOR

META VAUX WARRICK FULLER was born and trained in Philadelphia. She won five free scholarships in succession at the School of Industrial Art, and then studied sculpture in Paris for three years, her last instructor being the great Rodin. Her work has been exhibited at the Paris salon and at The Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. One of her little dancing figures has just been presented by Loie Fuller to the Cleveland Art Museum. Mrs. Fuller, who is the wife of Dr. Solomon Fuller, a well known alienist, is carrying on her work in Framingham, Mass.

'TAINT NO NEED O' WOMEN WORRIN'

卐 卐 By WAVERLY T. CARMICHAEL 卐 卐

'TAIN'T no need o' women worrin' bout dese sorry men.
Dey jest like a paper bag w'en it's full o' win'.
Dey will call us sugar pie an' will treat us nice
Till dey git us hom' wid dem fur to be dere wife.
Things will go 'long very well fur a week or two
Den you'll see 'em settin' 'round frownin' atter you;
'Tain't no need o' women worrin' 'bout dese sorry men,
Dey jest like a paper bag w'en it's full o' win'.

See dem walkin' 'long wid you, holdin' to yo' arm—
Don' you mind 'em, dat's a stunt, dey are full o' harm.
Dey kin tell de biggis' lies most you ever seen,
An' kin pet an' honey you like you was a queen.
One caught up wid me las' night, strutin' wid a cane,
Rais'd 'is hat an' gin a bow, "How'd do Mis' Lizer Jane?"
I didn't axe him how he done, which wus a hint to him
Dat I perfer'd a paper bag w'en it's full o' win'.

You better keep yo' eyes on dem, dey'll fool you if dey kin',
Den go eroun' an' make dere brag to all de other men;
Dey'll come eroun' an' talk sweet talk an' dey won' let you res'
But let 'em git you fur a wife, dey'll beat you outer bref';
W'en you see dey ain't no good, jest let 'em pas' on by,
Cause sho' as you fool 'long wid dem,—dem fools'll make you cry!
'Tain't no use o' women worrin' 'bout dese sorry men,
Dey jest like a paper bag w'en it's full o' win'.

If I ever marry one, he sho' is got to work,
I'll not work myself to death w'ile he set an' shirk;
Many women are today sleepin' in dere graves
'Cause dey work demself's to death like dey all was slaves.
But w'at you think of Jacob Quinn,—he is mighty nice,
An' you kno' I's promis' him I would be his wife;
Let me stop my crazy talk, I kno' I love de men
If dey *are* like a paper bag w'en it's full o' win'.

The Looking Glass

LITERATURE

GILBERT CHESTERTON writes: *"For there is no real hope that has not once been a forlorn hope."*

Duffield & Co. announce "The Negro in Literature and Art," by Benjamin Brawley of Morehouse College.

We have received Volume 1 of the very interesting "Encyclopaedia of African Methodism," by Dr. R. R. Wright. It is a folio of 392 pages, containing a large number of photographs and a careful index. It might naturally be criticized for its not very critical selection of material and poor illustrations; but when one knows the extreme difficulty of collecting the material and the delicacy of the task for many reasons, Mr. Wright and his helpers are to be congratulated. All members of the A. M. E. Church ought to own this volume, and we trust that succeeding volumes will follow at an early date.

"The Law of Human Progress" by Henry George is being distributed for fifty cents by *The Public*.

The life of the late Bishop Turner has been written by Dr. M. M. Ponton in a small volume of 173 pages.

"The American Jewish Year Book" for 1918 is, as usual, full of information. It takes up, among other things, the matter of Jewish rights at international congresses, a subject of interest to Negroes.

We have received the following letter from a private in Company "L" of the Sixth Massachusetts Militia. This colored company has recently been transferred to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.: "They are trying to keep the Negro soldiers out of the Y. M. C. A. building, and have succeeded with the help of Captain Pryor! He had them bring over some of their things to our mess shack, so that we would not have to go over to their building.

"Don't worry about me. Of course, there are some men down here that can't relish looking at us, but just as sure as they start anything with us they will come to grief. One of them is in the hospital now because he had too much mouth. He was telling some men of the Sixth Massachusetts how they were going to shoot up the 'niggers,' and that the Northerners were no good anyhow. He did not know who he was talking to, but he soon found out when they threw him into the incinerator.

"A conductor got fresh with one of our men on the car, but two of the Maine Heavies on the car saw that no harm was done. We have a few here, the Maine Heavy Artillery, the Second, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Regiments are all with us. They have informed us of the fact. We feel different down here, but there is nothing to worry about."

SEGREGATION AND THE SUPREME COURT

COMMENT on the recent Supreme Court decision is not widespread but emphatic, so far as the favoring papers are concerned. One, of course, expects this of the eastern papers, like the *Springfield Republican*, which says that the decision is:

> Of importance not only as affecting the progress of the Negro race in this country but as strengthening a principle of our fundamental law upon which the welfare of all of the people depends. Right of access to the soil is a fundamental one; exclusion from it by law, whether the soil be an infertile farm or a desirable residential district, would be a peculiarly marked limitation of equal rights before the law. The unanimity of the Court's decision makes it all the more impressive, and the impressiveness is not lessened by the fact that the Chief Justice is a citizen of Louisiana —and Justice McReynolds of Tennessee.

The Boston *Herald* regards the decision as:

> One of the most important decisions on the race question that the Supreme Court has handed down since the Civil War.

The *Christian Register*, organ of the Unitarians, says that this is:

> The most important event in the history of the colored race in this country since the Proclamation of Emancipation. It establishes the right of a colored man to be a man. It confirms to him one of the fundamental rights of citizenship, the right to legal use of property legally acquired. It reaffirms what was already thought to be settled when slavery was abolished by Constitutional Amendment. But the belief in slavery and the wish to re-establish it in some form was not abolished. The effort to legalize segregation was, in substance, an effort to enforce slavery, and the main motive underneath that effort was the wish of members of one race to subjugate the members of another.

Even the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which is not always square, says:

We are glad that this decision has been reached without any division of the Court. It is pleasant to think that judges from the South, from the North, from the West, Democrats and Republicans, concur in enforcing the reconstruction rights of the colored people under the Fourteenth Amendment. Factional or sectional juggling with organic law by court interpretation is one of the most serious perils of any republic.

Many of the western papers are also sympathetic, like the Chicago *News:*

This court decision is a victory for those principles of liberty and democracy to which this republic is dedicated and for which Americans of all races, colors, and creeds are preparing to fight and die on European battle fields. The problems that arise from race antagonisms must be solved within the fundamental law, patiently, slowly, amicably, and justly.

The far-going implications of the decision are noted by the New York *Evening Post* which says that:

As in the case of the "grandfather clause" laws to disfranchise colored men, the Supreme Court has again shown itself a true bulwark of the liberties and rights of the colored population of the United States. By this last decision it has dealt a severe blow to those reactionaries in the South who seek ever to force the Negro into a position of inferiority and to add immeasurably to his difficulties of earning a livelihood and living a useful and respectable life. When the Berea College case was decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the Kentucky law forbidding the co-education of the races, it seemed as if this great tribunal had definitely placed itself on the side of those who would degrade and depress our colored citizenship. That decision, Justice Brewer said, made possible a law forbidding Jews from going to market except during certain hours. Monday's decision makes it certain that there will be no "reservations" for Jews or Negroes or Chinese, or any other of our racial groups. For this there are millions today giving profound thanks and taking new hope as they bear the heavy burdens of the disadvantaged.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* adds:

Determination of this case is timely. The United States is engaged in a war to settle forever the rights of man in the world. America stands for liberty and freedom, conditions that cannot be modified by any considerations of race, creed, or color of skin. We can insist upon liberty and freedom throughout the world only if we grant them within our own jurisdiction. Lincoln said the world could not be half free and half bond. Nor can it be secure from equally evil caste domination if unjust restrictions are placed upon a part of the people because of race, creed, or color. Discriminations which are products of prejudice only will have to go, along with the crushing of the Prussian system, if we are to reap the full fruits of the victory we shall win on the battlefield.

We look, of course, to the cities chiefly involved for significant comment. Louisville seems dumb; St. Louis had from the beginning a strong division of opinion, and the *Post Dispatch* is complacent:

The demand for segregation was a property demand. In the case of Louisville, it was shown that for fear that some property would be depreciated the Negro citizens, comprising one-fifth of the city's population, would be crowded into one-eighth of the available area. This would have meant degradation, disease and a stimulus to crime. The segregated district would have been a menace to the whole city.

The tendency is the same in St. Louis and other cities. It is a good thing that the Supreme Court has put an end to the movement. Cities cannot flourish on a basis of short-sighted disregard for principle and the rights of their citizens.

Reedy's Mirror while satisfied wants it understood that Negroes are to have no "social equality":

There will always be social segregation of Negroes and laws cannot prevent it. Poverty, black or white, will always be segregated.

The *Republic* is a bit grouchy and seeks to turn public attention elsewhere:

Assuming that the last word has been said on the ordinance, there is still much to be done in conserving real estate values. More real estate has been reduced in value by bad town planning than by movements of the Negro population. It was not the Negroes who made the "blighted district" north of Union Station, and a good deal of depreciation that was charged to the Negroes may have had its origin in the causes that turned a mile of Olive Street into a region that is always on the verge of vice or really vicious.

Baltimore is angry and has made several silly proposals to bring the Supreme Court to its senses. The City Solicitor reasons thus:

In other words, the Supreme Court agrees that a colored man may be subjected to the humiliation of being ordered out of a car, but holds a property right sacred, even though no damage would result from its enforcement, except to the neighborhood in which the colored man insists upon having a residence.

The rock-ribbed South is, as usual under such circumstances, wary and watchful. The Charleston *News and Courier* thinks that:

While the decision of the Supreme Court would seem to settle the present impossi-

bility of accomplishing race segregation in cities by law, the support which the idea has found in many cities, of all sizes and widely scattered, illustrates a very general endorsement of the idea which underlay these various ordinances. It would be a very unfortunate thing if Negroes in the cities whose segregation ordinances have been invalidated, should get the impression as a result of the Supreme Court's decision that they can run counter to this idea and can flout the sentiment behind it. The advisability of passing segregation ordinances has been doubted by many southern white men. There is no disagreement that the conditions which gave rise to these ordinances should be guarded against. We believe that this is recognized by the wiser Negro leadership and concurred in as well.

The New Orleans *Times Picayune* says:

The decision settles the questions at issue and nullifies the ordinances passed. Communities that wish to put in force any racial segregation will have to do it as it is done in Louisiana, by public sentiment and mutual agreement and concessions.

As is so often the case, the real spokesman of the Bourbon fire eater is found in the Southerner who is writing editorials for the pro-German *Evening Mail*, New York City. This has the usual southern determination to break the law:

The result will probably be that a way will be found to break the law. That is the fate of laws that are based upon fictions, shams. As the result of the civil war we enfranchised the Negro. We gave him equal voting rights with the white man. The poor ignorant refugees from slavery, tools of demagogues and corruptionists, bade fair to sink the South into a state of anarchy and ruin. The South was saved because the states passed voting laws which nullified the federal enactment.

The *Chicago Herald* echoes this faintly:

Practically, however, conditions will not be greatly changed. Segregation ordinances are a recent development. Segregation as a municipal custom is, however, of long standing. Generations before the separation of the races was crystallized into law Negro residence districts were well defined in most southern cities. The annulment of the ordinances will not affect materially this situation. Social influences will continue to erect barriers without the sanction of lawmakers or courts.

Two papers make interesting comment,—one, the New York *World*, looks backward and expresses some surprise:

It must have been easy, therefore, for the Supreme Court of the United States, in deciding one of these cases, to hold unanimously that as the police power had been exercised in this instance in violation of property rights guaranteed by the Constitution to whites as well as blacks it was in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment, which speaks of life, liberty, and property.

Yet the same court has decided over and over again that states and municipalities may separate whites from blacks in railroad stations and trains, street cars, schools and cemeteries, and the same Fourteenth Amendment is just as insistent upon "the equal protection of the laws" as it is upon any property right whatsoever.

The other, the Saginaw, Mich., *Courier Herald*, looks forward, and the colored people of the United States should look with it:

This right has been explicitly denied to colored men in the southern states; and thus far no issue has ever been framed in a manner to reach the Supreme Court upon the naked question which is at stake. The present decision indicates the trend of the Court's mind; and it is the duty of the colored man and his friends now to proceed to test the greater question.

MASSACHUSETTS AND WEST VIRGINIA

IN refusing to extradite an accused Negro, John Johnson, Governor McCall said to Governor Cornwell of West Virginia:

"The Massachusetts statutes require that demands for rendition of fugitives be referred to the Attorney General for an investigation as to the legality and expediency complying therewith. The case was carefully heard and some unusual features which it possessed, and especially the suggestion that there was danger of lynching or of an unfair trial, led to a very painstaking and careful investigation which was conducted by the Assistant Attorney General in charge of requisition cases, who is a very able lawyer and has, also, had very important experience as prosecuting attorney in one of our largest counties. He has just made his report to me. He reports that the real facts of the case had been grossly exaggerated at the hearings before him and that primary sources of evidence which should have been resorted to before indictment had not been probed at all. He finds that exaggerated reports of the crime have been generally circulated in the community and that on account of the nature of these reports and the race of the defendant, there exists a prejudice which would be difficult, if not impossible, of control by the most upright judge. He finds that there is grave danger that the defendant may be convicted of a crime of which he is in fact not guilty and for which he might suffer a long term of imprisonment or even the death penalty. In view of all the facts of the case and what seems to him danger of a serious miscarriage of justice, he recommends that the defendant be not returned.

"I have no doubt, Sir, that mob law or the unjust enforcement of the law would be as abhorrent to you as it is to the history of the splendid State of West Virginia, which in the nobility of its origin and in the enrichment which it has imparted to our citizenship ranks among the great States of the Union. I have full confidence

that if the case were regarded and facts such as have been brought to the attention of the Attorney General were brought to yours, you would take action similar to that which he recommends. In the history of some of the greatest States of the Union there is far too much of gross injustice and the denial of rights of our citizens of African descent. This surely is not the time when any discrimination in the administration of justice should be permitted against a race which is bearing its full share of the burdens of our social fabric and furnishing many thousands of men who are training themselves to fight for their country. When American soldiers are fighting upon the battlefields of Europe for the freedom of the world we should exercise special care that as far as possible injustice should be banished from our own border. The trained officer who has considered this case for the Commonwealth having reported against the return of the defendant, I feel compelled to act accordingly, very greatly as I regret not to grant any request made by your Excellency."

The *Boston Herald* says:

Since we cannot know the facts as to this colored man's guilt or innocence, or what would have happened to him had he been turned over to West Virginia, we can only discuss the question on such general lines as these: Does the South deserve this slight from Massachusetts? Was it expedient to administer it? Can we afford to risk provoking retaliation? To these questions we think the affirmative able to present some case. Justice has palpably broken down in the South, so far as the Negro is concerned. There may, then, be a remedial value in such a hint as this from the North, just as the migration of Negro laborers to our section has doubtless quickened the southern conscience to the realities of its position. We ought, besides, to indicate to West Virginia that her officers sent here to recover the fugitive cannot in our jails impersonate so accurately browbeaters and ruffians.

The Buffalo *Enquirer* pertinently adds a few days later:

Governor McCall of Massachusetts a few days ago refused extradition in the case of a Negro fugitive from West Virginia justice, giving as his reason apprehension that the Negro might be lynched on arrival in that state.

The Governor of West Virginia deemed that action an affront to his state and it certainly was not giving the "full faith and credit" in each state "to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state" commanded by the national Constitution. It was a declaration that West Virginia could not be trusted to grant justice to the fugitive.

West Virginia had a right to feel aggrieved until the shooting to death of an unidentified Negro in the Berwind jail by a mob Wednesday night. The lynching of that Negro, though under arrest and in jail, proves that Governor McCall correctly understood West Virginia. He is entitled to an apology from the Governor of that state.

SOUTHERN LABOR

SIDE LIGHTS were cast on the southern labor situation at the recent meeting of the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo. The special correspondent to the New York *Evening Post* says:

What is the actual relationship of the southern white man to the southern colored man, in the wage-working class?

This question was threshed out for two hours, yesterday, when the delegate from the San Francisco Labor Council offered a resolution by the International Negro League, denouncing the treatment given the American Negro, especially in the South, and calling for fair play for him. After a veritable torrent of protest from delegates from the South, who said that the resolution was an insult to their section and would merely stir up new antagonisms, the report of the committee, shelving the whole matter, was adopted.

Delegate Murphy, of San Francisco, explained, during the outburst, that the San Francisco people knew little about the Negro question; no more, perhaps, than the South knew about the Japanese question. But he had been instructed to introduce this resolution offered by the International Negro League, in appreciation of the action of that body in getting colored men, brought to San Francisco to break a strike of culinary workers, to join the strikers.

Through the entire discussion, which was heated in tone whenever the South was mentioned, there ran an evident anxiety on the part of the southern men to avoid any further advertising of the old industrial relations between the white and colored races in their section. The northward migration of Negroes in the past two years seems to have effected a change in the comparative status of white labor at the South, and the southern trade unionist to have been made to realize that henceforth there must be co-operation in place of friendly patronage. *The white trade unionist is not yet ready to restore political power to the Negro*, but he recognizes the Negro's economic and industrial power as a portentous fact.

The italics are ours; also, we have italicised some words from the *Laundryman's Guide*, Atlanta, Ga., which is rejoicing over the presence of sixty thousand soldiers:

To handle such a deluge of new work necessarily involves the best kind of executive management and co-operation on the part of the Atlanta power laundries, but we believe they are equal to the emergency if given anything like a fair show by the military powers that be. *Since colored help is so largely employed in southern laundries and wage and hour restrictions are as yet*

an innovation, the extra help required no doubt will be forthcoming. In this regard the South is greatly favored and the southern laundry industry enjoys a rare advantage.

PICTURES

AN interesting exhibition of pictures by Negro children has been held by the Circle of Negro War Relief at the Coady Gallery, Fifth Avenue, New York. Twenty-nine pictures were exhibited, done by untrained colored children varying from seven to thirteen years of age, and living in one of the poorest quarters in Brooklyn. Mr. Coady says in a circular:

This exhibition of pictures by Negro children is held for the purpose of calling attention to the Negro, to his contributions to the culture of the past and present, to his service to the nation in all our wars and to the needs of Negro families whose men are now serving in the United States Army and Navy.

There was a Negroid element in most art epochs up to that of Greece and Rome. It was as much the Negro influence as any other in Spain which El Greco found helpful in his development from a Venician to the father of the Spanish school. The whole of modern art has been strongly influenced by the Negro. Cezanne had Negro blood in his veins. Picasso and Gris, both from Afro-Celtiberian Spain, have based their work primarily on the Congo. More than any others it was Johnson, McVey, and Langford who opened the eyes of France, which first saw Poe, to the aesthetic possibilities of boxing, and elevated "The Manly Art" to the same plane of appreciation as grand opera, over there.

The Negro has been a vital element in our young culture and has already given us the Minstrels, the Cake Walk, the Buck and Wing, Syncopation—in fact all of our musical developments. *What are you going to give him?*

E. W. Powell writes in the New York *Evening Mail*:

That there are vast undeveloped artistic reserves in the Negro cannot be doubted. He has already given us the only distinctive American music, the old plantation melodies, and a notable number of French writers and artists have had the Negro ancestral strain, the Dumas and Gauguin coming to mind at once. He certainly has a rich emotional quality lacking—and perhaps needed—in the northern temperament, and amid fostering influences will produce, it is predicted by his champions, great regenerative poets, musicians and artists.

Whatever his future, the presence of the Negro is America's great internal fact, a sign of which is the anthropological investigation, which has an inevitable sociological bearing, begun this fall at the Museum of Natural History.

MISCEGENATION

THE "Listener" says in the Boston *Transcript:*

It is a curious and suggestive fact that 1917, the year of the Russian revolution, is the centenary of the graduation from college and beginning of the phenomenal productivity of the phenomenal Pushkin, the founder of Russian literature—poet, dramatist, novelist, historian. Before Pushkin, Russian literature was not; and the remarkable thing is that with all its splendid evolution in innovating styles, Russian literary art has never outgrown or aged Pushkin. "He is the first," says Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale, "and still the most generally beloved of all Russian poets. The wild enthusiasm that greeted his verse has never passed away." The great five Russians, whose place in the world's literature is pronounced absolutely secure, are Pushkin, Gogol, Turgenev, Dostoevsky, and Tolstoi. Pushkin's glory is that he took Russia out of the artificiality of the eighteenth century and showed the possiblities of native material in the native tongue. There is not one of the great stars of the Russian constellation who did not fervently insist that Pushkin was his inspiration. Indeed, he had a fostering hand in the work of all of them, from Gogol to Tolstoi. For the other remarkable thing about the Russian literature which has captivated the world is that it is all comprised in this hundred years from Pushkin's entrance upon the field. In the same time, American literature has had its noble exemplars, but it has not produced a single name that the world pronounces with the same respect it does any one of Russia's "great five."

Now Pushkin—it is interesting to remember just now, while America is horrified and humiliated by the anti-Negro "pogrom" in East St. Louis—was what would have been called in that part of the State of Abraham Lincoln, a "nigger,"—that is to say, while he had "white" blood, his father having been of an old and noble Russian family, figuring much in history, his mother was a granddaughter of Peter the Great's favorite Negro—obviously much more than the necessary quantum of that magic fluid, which Booker Washington used to point out had such potency that a single drop outweighed, in this country, a whole skinful of the other kind. Whatever the blood was in Pushkin, he was a prodigy from his youth. At the age of twelve, he had mastered four or five languages and was conversant with the works of Voltaire, Rousseau, and Moliere. But facility in acquiring languages is quite universal in Russia and this almost uncanny gift is what makes cosmopolitanism a striking feature of the Russian character.

The Horizon

MUSIC AND ART.

MR. ROLAND W. HAYES, tenor, gave a song recital at Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass., on November 15, before an overflow audience. Mr. Harry T. Burleigh, the composer, came from New York to accompany Mr. Hayes in the singing of a group of "Negro Spirituals." Mr. William Lawrence, the accompanist for the evening, gave much pleasure by his beautiful accompaniments, sympathetically played. The press gave splendid reviews of the concert in which emphasis was laid upon the singer's gift of interpretation.

The *Boston Transcript* says: "Although Mr. Hayes never forced his voice, it was always equal to the auditorium. It is of great lyrical beauty, warm and mellifluous of tone, supple of inflection. The softer tone quality is finer and more stirring than the full and dramatic; the pitch of the highest notes is not infallible, but such limitations are not grievous. Not only is his voice remarkable, his interpretative power is still more important."

¶ Mr. Clarence Cameron White, violinist, was heard lately in a number of concerts that included a visit to Virginia Seminary and College at Lynchburg, Va., on October 29. A very successful recital was given on November 2, at Baltimore, Md., for the benefit of Morgan College. Mr. White was assisted by Miss Cleota J. Collins, soprano, who sang numbers by Gounod, Saint Saens, Sanderson, J. Rosamond Johnson, H. T. Burleigh, and Coleridge-Taylor. Mr. White's offerings included Coleridge-Taylor's Ballade in C Minor, and numbers by Saint Saens, Burleigh, Filipucci-Hartmann, Lederer, Dvorak-Kreisler, Cui, and a composition of his own "A Negro Dance." Mr. Henry Lee Grant was the accompanist.

¶ Twenty-five hundred public school children gave a community concert on November 5, at the Athletic Field of Central High School, Louisville, Ky. The singing was under the direction of Miss Mildred Bryant, Assistant Supervisor of Public School Music. The program, a diversified one, was attractively arranged.

¶ Mr. Kemper Harreld, violinist, of Atlanta, Ga., gave a concert at Morehouse College on November 23. He was assisted by Miss Eleanor Stevenson, soprano, Miss Margaret Scureman, reader, and the College Orchestra.

¶ Under auspices of the Urban League of Savannah, Ga., a Community Music Festival was held on November 20, at the Savannah Theatre. A chorus of one hundred voices sang Negro melodies under the direction of Professor R. W. Gadsden, Mme. Anita Patti Brown, soprano, sang the "Jewel Song" from Faust, and the "Mad Scene" from Lucia di Lammermoor, as well as a group of modern songs.

¶ The December number of the *Musical Observer*, a New York magazine, contains an article on "Creole Music of America," contributed by Maud Cuney Hare.

¶ Mme. E. Azalia Hackley presented the Harlem Chorus of two hundred voices in a folk song festival at the Washington Irving High School in New York City, November 27. Compositions of colored composers only were rendered.

¶ Emilio de Gogorza, a baritone, sang at Aeolian Hall, New York City, recently. His program included many of the great composers. The New York *World* says: "But the audience liked best the five songs forming the third and last group, but one, especially, J. Rosamond Johnson's 'I Told My Love to the Roses,' which Mr. de Gogorza was obliged to repeat. In this song, which like those surrounding it was given in English, the singer excelled in the variety of his tone color and in a genuinely expressed feeling. The closing phrase, with its beautifully sung pianissimo high note, was beyond reproach."

THE WAR.

MRS. Lottie B. Jones of Tenleytown, D. C., has five sons serving in the United States Army. Two were formerly on the detective force of Washington, D. C., and are now Captain and Lieutenant, J. W. and Paul W. Jones, respectively; C. A. and T. L. Jones are chief petty officers in the Navy; W. W. Jones is on an Army transport. Dr. William Jones, formerly in the Navy, and John Jones, a graduate of Harvard, now a railroad engineer in Brazil, are "two more who are willing to go anytime they receive

(ABOVE) PROPOSED COLORED Y. M. C. A. BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS, MO., BEING ERECTED AT A COST OF $180,000

(BELOW) INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK AT ELEVENTH AND YOU STREETS, WASHINGTON, D. C. JOHN W. LEWIS, PRESIDENT; W. A. BOWIE, CASHIER

a call." Mrs. Jones is making her own Service Flag. Her husband, John B. Jones, was a lighthouse keeper at Old Point Comfort, Va. He died a few years ago.

¶ Campaigns for the Y. M. C. A. War Work has resulted in ten thousand dollars from forty Negro colleges and secondary schools. Hampton and Virginia Institutes gave one thousand dollars each.

¶ Major General Doyle and Public Service Commissioners Straus and Whitney reviewed the Fifteenth Colored Infantry, under Colonel William Haywood, in Central Park, New York City.

¶ Brigadier General C. C. Ballou of the National Army, who was commandant of the Training Camp of Colored Officers at Fort Des Moines, will command the Ninety-second Division of the National Army, composed entirely of colored men. This division will probably be mobilized at Camp Funston, Kan. The command of the division will carry advancement to the grade of Major General. The various units of this division will consist of infantry regiments from Illinois, Iowa, New York, and Maryland, under Colonels Caldwell, Bush, Moss, and Jackson. Three field artillery regiments from New Jersey and Maryland will be commanded by Colonels More and Austin. One regiment of engineers will come from Ohio under Colonel Brown and divisional trained troops from Kansas under Colonel Jenks. All the company officers from Captain down will be filled by colored men.

¶ The Twenty-fifth Infantry, stationed in Hawaii, led all the other Army units there in contributions to the Liberty Loan, contributing $174,600.

¶ The Union League Club, New York City, had among its guests Thanksgiving Day one hundred and fifty Negro soldiers.

¶ Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, at their home on Thanksgiving Day, in New York City, dined with fifty Negro soldiers from Camp Upton.

¶ Governor Hugh Dorsey received as his guests a party of Georgia's colored officers from Fort Des Moines, including one Captain and ten Lieutenants.

¶ Negroes all over the United States helped generously in the Liberty Bond Loans. Colored soldiers subscribed as follows: Twenty-fourth Regiment, $100,000; 1,290 men at Fort Huachua, $130,350; Eighth Illinois, $133,200; 536 men at Bisbee, Ariz., $47,400; Camp Pike, Ark., $70,000; Boy Scouts in Philadelphia, Pa., Troop 109, sold $3,000 worth; through the Maryland Council of Defense, $11,000 in Baltimore; laborers in Kansas City, Mo., $107,800; employees of the Empire, Ala., Coal Company, $1,550; thirteen employees of the United States Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., $1,500; the Mutual Savings Bank, Portsmouth, Va., passed the $25,000 mark; The Reynolds Colored School, Philadelphia, Pa., $3,700; Anthony Richardson, a farmer in Sumter County, S. C., $1,000; Solomon Young, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Rochester, N. Y., $5,000; a colored washerwoman in Philadelphia, Pa., $250; Kansas City, Mo., through a special committee headed by Dr. W. J. Thompkins, colored citizens purchased $120,000 worth; American Woodmen, Denver, Colo., $10,000; and commissioned officers from Fort Des Moines, $75,000.

¶ A Rally Concert was given in New York City, November 25, for the American Circle for Negro War Relief, Mrs. Emilie Hapgood, president. Among the participants were H. T. Burleigh, Burr McIntosh, and Dean William Pickens; Bryce and King, Grace LaRue, and Abbie Mitchell. A United Colored Choir of one hundred and fifty voices, under the direction of J. Rosamond Johnson, and the Southern Harmony Quartet of the Music School Settlement gave numbers. The Circle for Negro War Relief has headquarters at 489 Fifth Avenue, where offices have been leased for a year. Co-operation with the Red Cross is being arranged. Miss Caroline Bond is organizer.

¶ V. W. Tandy has been commissioned as Major in the New York National Guard, and appointed mustering officer.

¶ The school for colored medical officers at Fort Des Moines, Ia., has been closed and nearly one hundred physicians and dentists have received their commissions. Six were sent to Camp Upton, six to Camp Dix, three to Camp Meade, three to Chillicothe, Ohio; four to Camp Grant, three to Camp Dodge, and forty-four to Camp Funston.

¶ The following staff has been appointed by the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A.: Miss Eva D. Bowles, Special Representative for all Colored War Work; Misses Josephine V. Pinyon, Special Field Worker; Mary E. Jackson, Special Industrial Worker; May B. Belcher, Special

Worker, South Central Field; Adele F. Ruffin, Special Worker, South Atlantic Field. The local workers are Mrs. A. W. Hunton, Girls' Work, New York and Brooklyn; Miss Alice Shores, Petersburg; Mrs. Hannah C. Smith, Camp Upton, and Miss Genevieve Lee, Camp Upton.

¶ Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, Mass., who is a candidate for re-election, and who offended the colored people by allowing "The Birth of a Nation" to be shown, has given a dinner at the Parker House to fifty colored men.

¶ Thirty colored soldiers of the First Separate Company of Maryland have been in prison for refusing to act as hostlers at Camp McClellan, Ala.

INDUSTRY.

MANDEL BROTHERS, one of the largest department stores in Chicago, Ill., announces the employment of colored elevator operators.

¶ Colored men are being employed to run electric trucks in the Armour Company's yards in Chicago, Ill.

¶ Custodians, janitors, and engineers of colored schools in Washington, D. C., have organized and been admitted as a branch of the American Federation of Labor.

¶ Miss Jennie Collins, formerly an usher, is now telephone operator at the Palace Theatre, Chicago, Ill., a position formerly held by white labor.

¶ A force of fifty colored carpenters were employed on the Government cantonments at San Antonio, Tex., at $6.70 a day.

¶ Negro women have replaced male baggage truckmen of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Ridley Park Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

¶ The American Federation of Labor at its Buffalo meeting recognized certain colored helpers' and laborers' unions in the South and authorized for the first time colored organizers. White Southern delegates acquiesced in the plan.

¶ The Avalon Hosiery Mill of Elizabeth City, N. C., is employing forty-five colored girls as knitters and will have one hundred girls by February 1. The girls start at $3.50 a week and may eventually earn from seven to eleven dollars, a wage far below union standards.

¶ The Dare Lumber Company of Elizabeth City, N. C., is using colored women instead of men in its shingle department.

¶ The colored Mechanics Savings Bank of Richmond, Va., reports deposits of $277,524. Its total resources are $330,560.

MEETINGS.

THE State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of Kentucky met at Paris with one hundred and fifty delegates.

¶ The fifth conference of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth met in Atlanta, Ga. Eleven presidents and deans of colored colleges were in attendance.

¶ The fiftieth annual session of the Maryland State Teachers Association has convened in Baltimore, with over two thousand teachers in attendance. Unless the Legislature increases the salary of poorly-paid teachers there is fear of many vacancies in the school system. A petition will be sent to the Governor.

¶ The sixth annual meeting of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes was held in New York City.

¶ The Albemarle Conference of the A. M. E. Church has sixty churches and raised thirty thousand dollars in the past year.

EDUCATION.

THE Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has opened a night school for its hundreds of colored employees. They are taught shop arithmetic, English, manufacturing methods and materials, blue-print reading, and hygiene.

¶ Because of the increase of fifteen hundred Negro pupils, the Lincoln Graded School in St. Louis, Mo., for white children, has been changed to a school for Negro children.

¶ The Missouri Baptist Association raised at its recent convention twelve hundred dollars for Macon College, and one thousand dollars to assist needy Negro students from Missouri attending the Baptist Theological Seminary.

¶ In Baltimore, Md., the tax levy for 1918 contains an appropriation for a new twenty-four room school building for Negroes in northwest Baltimore.

¶ Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes have been bequeathed five thousand dollars each by the late Mr. Richard Black Sewall of Boston, Mass.

¶ The late Mr. Robely D. Evans, of Boston, Mass., willed $100,000 to Tuskegee Institute and $25,000 to Hampton.

¶ Plans are under consideration for the establishment of schools at all cantonments for illiterate Negro drafted men.

¶ Morgan College has been celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. Among the honorary degrees conferred were Doctor of Science upon W. A. Warfield of Freedman Hospital; Doctor of Pedagogy upon J. H. Lockerman; Doctor of Divinity upon W. H. Brooks, M. W. Clair, W. A. C. Hughes, J. U. King, and M. J. Naylor. The Governor of the State took part in the exercises.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

A TROOP of colored Boy Scouts has been registered in Louisville, Ky. Dr. Wilson Ballard is Scout Master.

¶ Utica Institute, Utica, Miss., has recently lost, through fire, its main boys' dormitory.

¶ Out of thirty appointments by the United States Government as special veterinary assistants at the stock yards in Chicago, Ill., fifteen are colored.

¶ The Catholic Hill School, an institution for the education of colored children in Asheville, N. C., has been destroyed by fire. Ten children were burned to death and others injured. Three hundred children were in the three-story building at the time.

¶ Samuel O. Ozborn has built an eighteen thousand dollar apartment house for Negroes in the recently burned colored district in Atlanta, Ga. It contains eight separate apartments of four rooms each with bath.

¶ A playground for colored children has been provided for in Jacksonville, Fla., by the city.

¶ Only six out of twelve hundred men at the officers' training camp at Fort Des Moines had any trace of syphilis.

¶ Football scores are reported as follows: Hampton 26, Petersburg 6; Tuskegee 19, Morehouse 6; Union 3, Hampton 0; West Virginia Institute 7, Howard 6; Union 16, Howard 0; Tuskegee 14, Talladega 0; Atlanta 12, Talladega 6; Hampton 7, Lincoln 0; Lincoln 7, Howard 0; Tuskegee 20, Atlanta 8.

¶ Negro citizens of New Orleans, La., have raised over twenty-three hundred dollars toward a fund for the establishment of The Provident Sanitarium and Training School for colored nurses. The *Times-Picayune* has received $426 additional. The Colored Trades Council, composed of carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and painters, has offered to work one or two days free in the construction of the hospital.

¶ Birth statistics issued by the Bureau of United States Census record for 1915, 12,405 births for the registration area containing 600,821 colored people, which is a rate of 20.6 per thousand, as compared with a rate of 25 for the whites. One hundred and eighty-one deaths of infants under one year of age per one thousand births were recorded for colored people, as compared with ninety-nine for whites. The report says: "It is possible, however, that the registration of births is not as complete among colored as among white persons and that, therefore, the rates shown for the former class are too low."

¶ Mrs. Annie West and Mrs. N. Howe of Springfield, Mass., have secured damages of twenty-five dollars each against a five and ten cent store which refused to serve them at the soda fountain because they were colored.

¶ A playground for colored children has been opened in San Antonio, Tex.

¶ A survey of the colored people of Newark has been made by Mr. W. M. Ashby. Ten families were found with an average income of $21.90 a week out of which an average rental of $11.05 a month had to be paid. The housing conditions have been brought to the attention of the authorities and a movement for improvement is on foot.

¶ The Louisiana Railroad Commission, after granting a hearing to the colored people, has issued an order directing the railroads of the State by May 1, 1918, to provide better service for Negroes who travel. The New Orleans *Times-Picayune* says that the "Jim-Crow" cars have been "utterly unfit in many cases and growing steadily worse."

¶ Over forty thousand cans of fruit and vegetables have been put up by twenty-one community clubs of seventeen hundred people, organized under the M. E. Church of Brookhaven District, Mississippi.

¶ A central figure at the historical pageant given at Fort Smith, Ark., was Judge Robert Fortune with two white and two Indian prisoners. Fortune was one of many powerful black deputy marshals in early Oklahoma days.

¶ Harry S. Keelan, a chemist in the re-

search laboratories of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., would like the names of colored chemists and chemical engineers who would be interested in forming a national association.

¶ The Circuit Court of Baltimore has ordered that the Donovan Trust Fund of sixty thousand dollars, yielding about sixty-five hundred dollars a year, shall not be turned over to the State or to the Colonization Society. The fund was created for transporting Negroes to Liberia and for providing schools. The case will probably go to the Court of Appeals.

¶ A community center, embracing about one-fourth of the District of Columbia, has been formed by colored people, meeting at the Dunbar High School.

¶ The Richmond Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. is moving for better schooling facilities in the city.

¶ A colored restauranteur at Fostoria, O., has been fined one hundred dollars and costs and ordered to take down a sign which read, "Colored Trade Not Wanted."

¶ It is reported that Negroes are still leaving Alabama for the North, especially around Dothan.

¶ The seventy-fifth anniversary of Shiloh Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa., has been celebrated by the installing of a new pipe organ which cost ten thousand dollars. The Reverend Mr. A. R. Robinson is pastor.

PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN OLLIE DAVIS of the Ninth United States Horse Troops, now stationed in the Philippine Islands, has been promoted to the rank of Major in the Second Squadron of his regiment.

¶ Miss Willie M. Hatcher, R. N., of Decatur, Ala., and a graduate of Hale Infirmary, has been appointed nurse-in-charge of the Emergency Hospital at Camp Sheridan.

¶ Miss Eva Burleigh, a sister of Harry Burleigh, the composer, and herself a prominant social worker, died suddenly in New York City.

¶ Colored men were recently elected to office as follows: Richard A. Cooper, re-elected a member of the City Council, Philadelphia, Pa.; in Englewood, N. J., Dr. William F. Willoughby was elected Coroner of Bergen County, on the Republican ticket; Thomas W. Fleming was re-elected to the City Council, Eleventh Ward, Cleveland, O., for the third time, against four white opponents; Dr. Sumner A. Furniss was elected to the City Council of Indianapolis, Ind.

¶ Essex DeLoath, a colored man in Newport News, Va., has invented a self-serving table, for use in hotels, restaurants and boarding houses. It is being exhibited at the Richmond Manufacturing Exhibit.

¶ Talladega College, at its semi-centennial in November, inaugurated the Reverend Mr. Frederick A. Sumner as president and conferred honorary degrees as follows: Doctor of Divinity on Dallas James Flynn and William Harvard Holloway; Doctor of Letters on James Weldon Johnson and William Stanley Braithwaite; Master of Arts on Colonel Charles Young and Jefferson G. Ish.

¶ Miss Eva Mulford, a colored woman, has been appointed a visiting nurse for the Newark, N. J., Board of Health.

¶ Walter F. Gerrick, a junior in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, is the first Negro student to be admitted to membership in the Zelosophic Literary Society of the school, which has been established for eighty-eight years.

¶ David LeRoy Ferguson, rector of the Church of the Merciful Saviour, Louisville, Ky., has obtained leave of absence for a year to do Y. M. C. A. work in France.

¶ The Reverend Mr. T. J. Searty, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, Memphis, Tenn., is dead. His funeral was attended by thousands.

¶ Robeson, the giant colored football player at Rutgers College, was the hero of the game between Rutgers and the Newport Naval Reserves, and has already been named by certain writers for the "All-America" team.

¶ Julius C. Johnson, Deputy Grand Master of the Odd Fellows, is dead at Baltimore.

¶ A testimonial reception has been given to Dr. J. E. Moorland at Washington, D. C., who has finished twenty-five years as international secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

¶ The remains of the late James L. Curtis, Minister to Liberia, were brought to the United States and funeral services were held in New York and Chicago.

¶ Alexander C. V. Cartier, for thirty-three years a priest of the Episcopal Church, is dead at Philadelphia.

¶ Dr. A. Clayton Powell of New York City has celebrated the twenty-fifth anni-

versary of his ordination to the Baptist ministry.

¶ A pageant was given in honor of Mr. N. B. Dodson, who for twenty-five years has been superintendent of the Concord Baptist Sunday School, Brooklyn, N. Y. The school is graded, with six hundred pupils and fifty-two officers and teachers. During his service Mr. Dodson has raised $14,335.

FOREIGN

THE young daughter of Samuel Coleridge-Taylor lately made her début in concert in London as soprano soloist. One of her own song compositions appeared upon the program.

¶ Eugene Bullard of Columbus, Ga., twenty-two years of age, volunteered in the French Foreign Legion in 1914. He was twice wounded at Verdun and has the Croix de Guerre, a much coveted decoration for bravery. After six months in the hospital he has enlisted in the Aviation Corps.

¶ A committee, of which the Reverend Mr. Charles A. Tindley is chairman, and Doctor W. F. Graham and the Reverend Mr. W. G. Parks are members, is appealing for funds for relief of the colored people of the Island of Grand Cayman, B. W. I. The island was visited by a violent hurricane, September 24. The property loss reached $300,000. Nearly all the houses and crops were destroyed.

¶ News from Haiti says that the operating room of the new hospital in Port-au-Prince has been completed. Contracts have been made for electric light and power companies in the capital and at Cape Haitien. Haiti has sent to Havre, France, during 1916: 125,124 sacks of coffee, 21,309 pounds of hides, 308,192 pounds of honey, 104,582 pounds of cotton, 852,604 pounds of cocoa, 11,827,118 pounds of campeche, and 483,958 pounds of cotton seed.

¶ The Reverend Dr. Majola Agbebi has died in Sierra Leone at the age of fifty-seven. He was a native African of the Ijesla Tribe, was educated in Mission schools, and was head of the native Baptist Church.

¶ During the recent visit of the King and Queen of England to France they reviewed the African Labor Contingents. There were Kaffirs from various tribes, splendid looking men. King George said: "I have much pleasure in seeing you who have traveled so far over the sea to help in this great war. I take this opportunity of thanking you and your comrades for the work done in France by the South African Labor Corps. Reports have been given me of the valuable services rendered by the natives of South Africa to my armies in German Southwest Africa and German East Africa. The loyalty of my native subjects in South Africa is fully shown by the helpful part you are taking in this world-wide war."

¶ A reception was tendered Senor Don Julio Arjona of Panama in November by more than two thousand colored laborers. Among other things, they protested against rents which they are compelled to pay. Senor Arjona promised to look into the matter.

¶ One of the chief planters of the Island of Barbadoes, Alexander Ashby, has left an estate worth $250,000 for public purposes. This is the only public bequest since Codrington College was endowed.

CRIME.

GOVERNOR HUGH M. DORSEY of Georgia has offered a reward for the conviction of "night riders" who have been terrorizing Negro autoists.

¶ A colored woman in Augusta, Ga., shot and killed Earl Harmon, a white private, for robbery.

¶ In Etowan County, Ala., Andy Mason, a white man, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for the murder of a colored man, Walter Wafford.

¶ Leroy Griggs, a white man, in Baltimore, Md., has been sentenced by Judge Allen McLane to two years' imprisonment for assaulting a colored woman.

¶ Will Henderson, a colored man, accused of attacking a white woman at Bradentown, Fla., was mutilated and branded by a mob while in the hands of a deputy sheriff.

¶ The following lynchings have taken place since our last record:

Quitman, Ga., November 10, Jesse Staten, shot to death. An "insolent" letter to a white woman was the alleged cause. Another Negro is missing.

Welch, W. Va., November 22, unidentified Negro shot to death, charged with attacking a white woman.

Dyersburg, Tenn., December 2, Ligon Scott, burned to death. He was accused of attacking a white woman.

Alabama	443
Alaska	36
Arizona	201
Arkansas	1207
California	1681
Canal Zone	1112
Colorado	471
Connecticut	722
Delaware	229
District of Columbia	1333
Florida	1105
Georgia	1924
Hawaiian Ter.	556
Idaho	31
Illinois	2848
Indiana	894
Iowa	335
Kansas	1159
Kentucky	760
Louisiana	1308
Maine	34
Maryland	997
Massachusetts	1990
Michigan	962
Minnesota	407
Mississippi	522
Missouri	1625
Montana	160

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